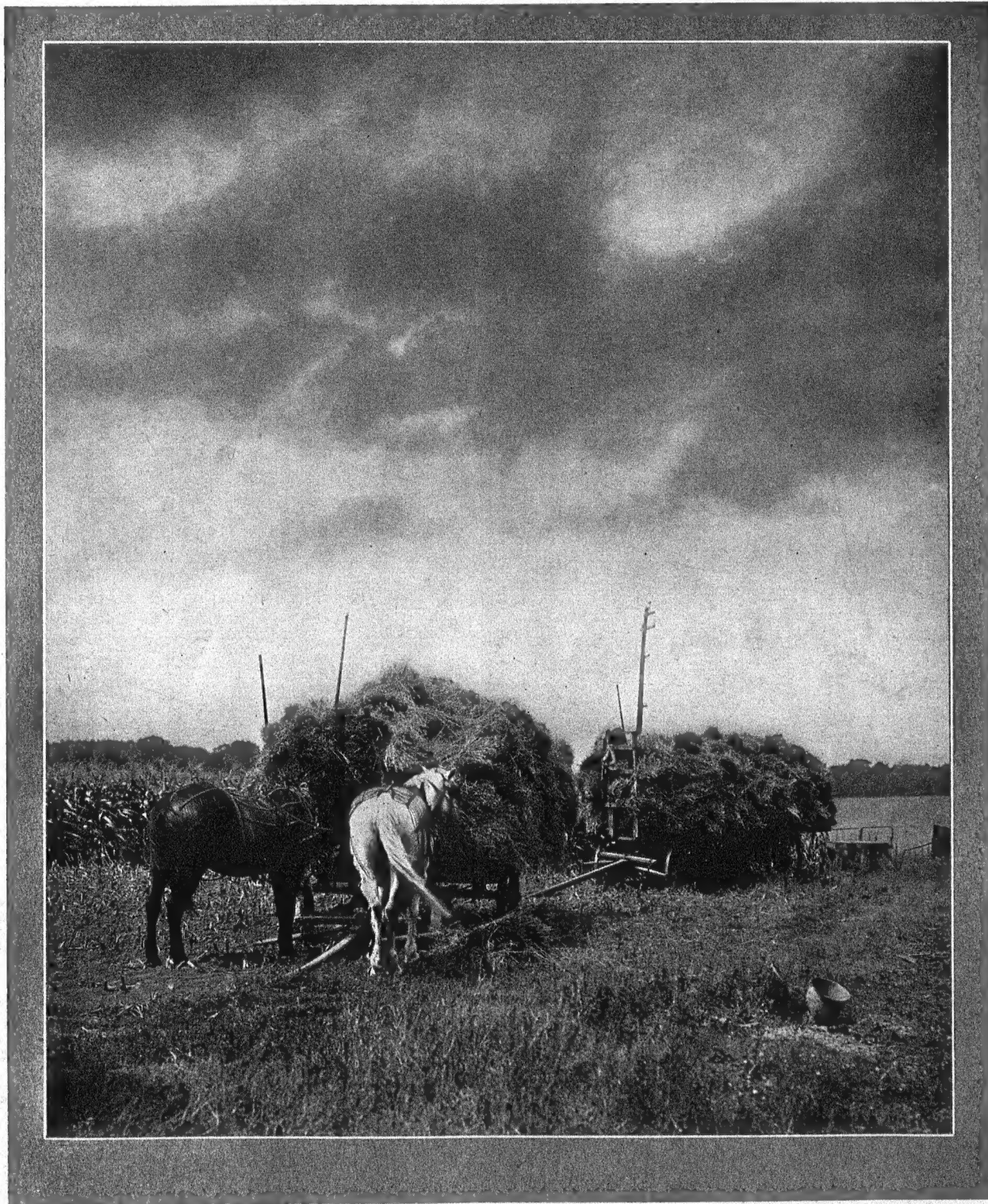


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SEPTEMBER 8, 1915



NOON HOUR

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
JAMES MASON, General Manager

Every Chartered Bank welcomes the customer who comes with a dollar to open a new savings account. Highest rate of Bank interest paid.

Winnipeg Office: **426 MAIN STREET** W. A. Macchaffie Manager

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Verdict of 2,000 Farmers

who have bought and used our

HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICED LUMBER

is that not only were they more than satisfied, but many have written they could not secure such lumber for money in the local yards. If you are **GOING TO BUILD** you want the best, therefore send us a list of the material you require and become a satisfied customer of the**Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.**
VANCOUVER, B.C.

AN ATLAS OF THE WAR

We have just secured a new and complete atlas with 56 maps of all the countries engaged in the War, showing the fortifications and all the towns and fortresses mentioned in the reports of the fighting. The atlas includes military as well as political maps and has been brought right up to date, giving even the changes of boundaries. One map shows in detail the scene of the big battles in Belgium, another the fortifications at Verdun, and another the fighting ground in Russia. In addition the book contains a complete diary of the war, with all the chief events and the dates when they happened. The book contains 68 pages, 9½ by 7½ inches, and has a handsomely illustrated cover of a war scene in colors.

Postpaid 30 Cents

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG

The Truth ABOUT Leather

IN a recent defensive circular to the auto trade, leather manufacturers define leather as "the skin or hide of an animal, or any part of such skin or hide, tanned or otherwise prepared for use."

But since whole hides are too thick for upholstery, and the under fleshy portion must be split away from the grain side to make it thin enough, why should the two or three sheets into which the wastage is split, be called leather? Although artificially coated and embossed to look like real grain leather, these splits are weak, spongy, and soft—they crack, peel and rot.

MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Buggies and Automobiles
CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Furniture

Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.

Fabrikoid is guaranteed superior to coated splits. Its base is cotton fabric, twice as strong as the fleshy split. It is coated much heavier and embossed in the same way.

America's largest auto makers adopted it for upholstery because it outwears coated splits.

A leading furniture manufacturer says: "The cheap split leathers should be entirely eliminated in furniture upholstery."

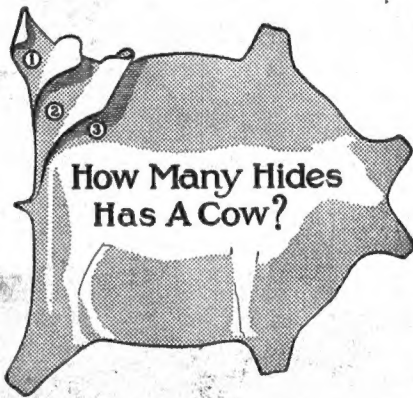
Two-thirds of all "leather upholstery" is weak, flimsy coated splits. Demand the superior Fabrikoid on your car, buggy or furniture, and Fabrikoid Rayntite tops, guaranteed one year against leaking.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 18 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY

"Fabrikoid" is made in Canada.

Dept. 504 Toronto



LADIES! Provide yourself against the Fall and Winter with one of these handsome **Sweater Coats**

The summer season is now at its height, but it will not be so very long before Jack Frost will be around again. Why not take time by the forelock and secure one of these comfortable and becoming garments now? If you bought such a sweater at one of your retail stores it would cost you \$5.00. They are all wool and double breasted, very neat, serviceable, and well made in every respect. North-West turn down collar, fastened with pearl buttons, two pockets, double cuffs. This style of coat is most popular both in city and country. It can be supplied in combination colors of fawn and khaki or solid colors white, cardinal or navy blue.



Ladies! Would You like to have a Lamp like this?



This handsomely decorated parlor or sitting-room coal oil lamp has been secured by us on special terms. The lamp is fitted with No. "B" Burner and Chimney and is supplied with a shade. Both shades and bowls are made of specially treated glass artistically decorated in a number of beautifully colored designs. The lamp which is twenty-one inches high is mounted on polished brass and presents a very handsome appearance. It sells regularly for \$3.50, and will be a handsome ornament as well as a useful piece of furniture in any home.

You would be surprised if you knew what a small service we require to enable you to secure this handsome present. We pack and ship the lamp to you and pay all charges of transportation — so it costs you nothing.

Each of these splendid prizes has been selected with a view to quality. They are of tested value and will be useful and enduring as well as ornamental. These beautiful prizes will be given free to anyone who will devote only a couple of hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality. You will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping.

Cut out the coupon below and mark a cross (x) opposite the name of the prize in which you are interested. Fill in your name and address plainly, and we will send you full particulars and instructions.

MAIL THE COUPON TO-DAY

Address your letter to

Sales Department

Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.SALES DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEGPlease send me full particulars about your
FREE PARLOR LAMP.
FREE LADIES' SWEATER.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

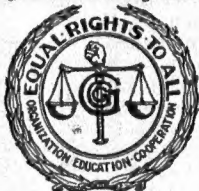
A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE FACTS

The average automobile owner is very apt to unwittingly subject a tire to conditions which shorten its life materially. The following experiment will show one cause for unsatisfactory service in tires very plainly. Hang a few small rubber bands in a window, where they will get sunshine for a few days. Leave a few of the same rubber bands in a box where they do not get the light. If the bands which are hung in the window are taken down and compared with those which are left in the box, it will be easy to see that something has happened to the bands which have been exposed to the light. A spare tire, carried on the running board of a car, exposed to the light and weather, will be found to be badly checked. It will contain thousands, even millions, of very fine cracks. You should always carry your spare tires in tire cases or wrapped in paper.

Causes of Short Life

A piece of cotton fibre or a piece of rubber which has been dipped in a ten per cent. solution of sulphuric acid will within a few hours be destroyed. An automobile tube or an automobile casing which has been thrown on a floor of a garage and come in contact with the sulphuric acid solution used in electric vehicle batteries spilled on the floor, has many miles of running eaten out of it. An inner tube which has met such an accident, and then put in a tire and blown up, will blow out in a very short time.

Put a set of tires on any make car and drive them over a fairly good road at a speed of 35 or 40 miles an hour, and with ordinary care they will almost invariably give their guaranteed mileage plus a great deal more. Take this same set of tires on the same car, drive them over the same roads at a speed of 40 to 60 miles per hour, and they will only give from 20 to 25 per cent. of the mileage that they will give at the lesser speed.

Actual tests on the Indianapolis Speedway show that a set of tires which ran 5,000 miles at a nominal speed of about 40 miles an hour, only lasted two or three hundred miles when the car was run at the rate of 85 miles an hour.

Overloading and Tire Waste

A set of tires on any make of car overloaded from 25 to 50 per cent. beyond normal capacity, cannot give satisfactory service. The same car subjected to the same load, with a larger set of tires will give satisfactory tire mileage. If you put a pair of tires on the rear wheels of your car and disconnect one of your brake rods, making one wheel do all the braking, you will find that the tire mileage given by the tire which is doing all the work will be reduced 50 to 70 per cent. When a tire is changed, if the dust cap and valve washer is slipped between the inner tube and the casing, and the tire put on the wheel, a blowout puncture is sure to result at a point where the washer and cap lay in the tire. Ordinary obstructions in the road do much less damage to tires than the mishandling of tires described above. An overloaded tire has no chance at all to come thru the ordeal and deliver satisfactory mileage unless it has a much higher percentage of air in it than is scheduled. It is safe to say that no tire has ever been ruined by too much air pressure.

The ordinary pneumatic tire will not be harmed in the least by 200 pounds pressure per inch. This is two or three times the air pressure which the tire is supposed to contain under working conditions. The bane of the tire-maker's life is the under-inflated tire. There is no one thing that you can do, so sure to save you money, as to keep your tires thoroughly inflated. A tire driven for a considerable distance "soft," with say 40 or 50 pounds of air in it, is sure to be injured when it comes in contact with stones or other obstacles in the roadway. The same tire, when properly blown up afterward, is sure to give poor service. The blow-out which occurs is sure to be a result of the tire having been driven under-inflated at a time perhaps weeks prior to the blowout.

Hot Weather Troubles

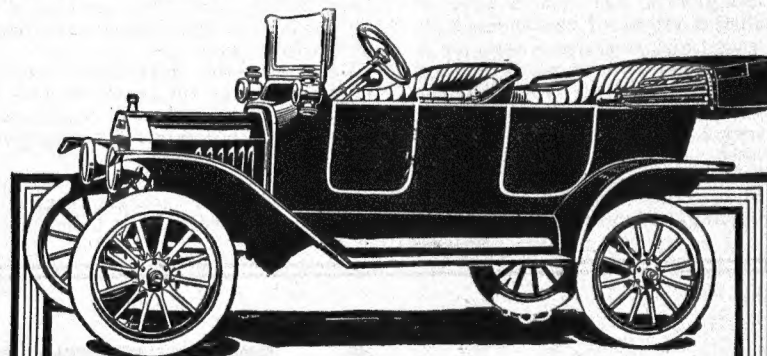
Weather conditions have much to do with the life of tires. A tire will usually deliver double the distance in cold weather that it will give in hot weather. This is because heat is a destroying element which causes broken fabric, tread separation, blow-outs and stretched tubes; in fact, almost every trouble that a tire is heir to.

Inner tubes driven in extremely hot weather stretch and take a permanent set. Unless they are handled exactly right under these conditions they are sure to give trouble. This is especially true of old tubes. It is customary to take an inner tube which has been punctured and inflate it to find the puncture. After the puncture has been repaired the tire is usually inflated to a little above its normal capacity and hung up in the garage to see if any more leaks show up.

Other Saving Hints

Never lay a car up for the winter without jacking it up. Tires which have borne the weight of the car all winter usually develop blowouts where the weight of the car has been resting on the tires. The rest of the circumference of the tire is usually in good condition. A great many automobile owners run their cars with less air pressure in summer than in winter. The extreme variation in pressure caused by zero or very hot weather is not over ten or twelve pounds. This statement is absolutely correct, and is the result of experiments and tests which were carried on by the United States Tire Company.

Keep your tires blown up all the time. Don't be afraid to put more air in them than you think necessary. There is no other way by which you can so surely make your tires deliver extra mileage. When a tire blows out, don't look for the cause at the time of the blowout. Look months and months back to the time when you ran your car with the tire very much under-inflated. Automobile owners who live in the country do not, as a rule, need a word of warning which must be given the city men. That is, not to run in car tracks. A tire which is run in car tracks cannot deliver its normal mileage. An automobile tire will stand a tremendous amount of abuse, but the man who does not abuse his tires but gives them a chance to deliver the mileage, which it will give if it has a chance, saves him a good deal of money and the exasperation which results from roadway delays.—Farm Stock and Home.

**"MADE IN CANADA"**

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

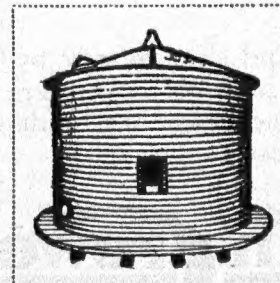
Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.



ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

*The***Annual Slump**

in the wheat market is with us again to catch the farmer who is not equipped with storage on the farm.

For 12 Years this Portable
Corrugated Granary

has been protecting Western Canadian farmers against this loss. It will do the same for you. Insist on having the Granary that has been proved by "a service in the field" test.

WRITE TODAY FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Limited

P. O. Box 3006 G.G.G.

Winnipeg, Man.

ROBLIN EX-MINISTERS ARRESTED

Sir R. P. Roblin, Geo. R. Coldwell, J. H. Howden and W. H. Montague, formerly members of the Manitoba government, were arrested on August 31, charged with unlawfully and by fraudulent means conspiring together and with Thomas Kelly, R. M. Simpson, V. W. Horwood and others to defraud the province of Manitoba. The ex-ministers were formally placed under arrest at the Winnipeg police station, voluntarily surrendering themselves to the authorities after it had been made known that warrants had been issued for their arrest.

\$40,000 Bail

They were at once allowed out on bail of \$40,000 each, and appeared in the city police court next morning, when they were remanded until Friday. A further remand was then granted until Wednesday, September 8.

Sir Hugh John Macdonald, the city police magistrate, has been a personal and political friend of the accused for many years, and was also a member of the royal commission on whose findings the criminal charges are based, and under these circumstances he declined to try the case. A new magistrate, P. A. Macdonald, a well-known Winnipeg lawyer, has consequently been appointed a police magistrate, and the preliminary hearing will be held before him.

R. A. Bonnar, K.C., is chief counsel for the crown, while A. J. Andrews, K.C., is leading counsel for the defence.

Thomas Kelly, the contractor, is still in the United States, and his house and office have been searched and a safe forcibly opened by detectives armed with search warrants. Books and papers useful to the prosecution were taken possession of, but it is said that many pages were missing from the books.

Dr. R. M. Simpson is understood to be at the front, and it is announced that V. W. Horwood, who is also named in the warrant, will be the first witness called for the prosecution.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 2.—The question of prohibition of the liquor traffic is the leading issue today in the politics of this colony. Advocates for and against temperance have completed plans for launching a campaign of speechmaking that gives promise of being one of the most bitter ever fought in Newfoundland.

Meanwhile the government authorities will arrange for an election in November, when a vote will be taken on a prohibition bill referred to the people by the last legislature.

As there would be great difficulty in importing into a territory completely surrounded by water, it is believed that

if prohibition should become a fact in Newfoundland the world would see the most complete demonstration of the working of a prohibition law ever known.

The approval of 40 per cent. of the electorate is necessary before the prohibition act can become law.

CHICAGO BREWERIES FAIL

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Within two months the Hoster Columbus Brewery, Ohio, capitalized at \$12,000,000; the Tabor Brewing Co. and the Tosetti Brewing Co., both of Chicago; the Mattingly and Moore Distilling Co., and the F. G. Walker Distilling Co., both Kentucky houses; also the German National Bank, generally characterized as the "Pittsburg Brewing Co. Bank," have all gone into liquidation.

Among the causes given by the liquor interests themselves are prohibition sentiment and woman suffrage.

SALE OF PURE-BRED RAMS

The Lacombe Wool Growers' Association will hold a show and sale of pure-bred rams at Lacombe on Tuesday, October 5. This will be the first sale of pure-bred rams ever held by a wool growers' association in Alberta, but the enterprise shown by the sheep men of the Lacombe district promises to make the sale a big success, and there is no doubt that the sale will be-



Every 10c
Packet of
**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
\$8.00 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER

come an annual fixture. Entries close on September 10. Thos. F. Roberts, Lacombe, is managing director. The use of the bull sale pavilion has been secured for the occasion.

"MADE-IN-CANADA"

"Let us be an independent industrial Canada," exclaimed an eloquent member of the parliament of Canada, speaking recently in the House of Commons, "let us feel and know that if the whole world was excluded, if there was a wall fifty feet high around Canada, we ourselves with our resources, our capabilities, our population, could go on and thrive, interchanging our products one with the other and so securing a prosperity that would be tantamount to perfection and absolute balance."

In the palmy days of Chinese exclusiveness, when the Great Wall was built and trade with "foreign devils" prohibited on pain of death, the Emperor Ming would probably have presented the author of the above sentiment with a monkey's tail and three peacock's feathers, plucked from its brightest part, as a mark of intellectual distinction. There is every sign of the times that the Emperor Ming's views on political economy and foreign trade are highly popular in Canada at present.

The passage quoted above forms part of a panegyric in support of the Made-in-Canada movement. Preposterous tho it is, it can be duplicated over and over again by a reference to the current columns of the press and the political speeches of the day. The streets of Montreal are placarded with a picture—a most moving picture—of a sorrow stricken workman and his martyred wife—brought to ruin by the folly of their fellow-citizens who will not buy the things they make. It is not stated what it is that they make. It is very probably boots. It is not stated either why it is that the people will not buy them. But one can easily guess.

Up to the present time no one has yet drawn a set of pictures to represent the economic consequences that would follow if the Made-in-Canada movement obliterated foreign trade; the ruined home of the transport worker whose job has ended when the ocean steamers abandoned the port of Montreal; the wholesale importer driven out of business by the prohibition of trade in English goods, his afflicted clerks clinging about his knees and asking vainly for a crust of bread; the Canadian farmers—or no, let us say, the whole population from Winnipeg to the Rockies, sitting in rags and misery with a huge heap of unsold wheat beside them which they cannot eat and which they must not sell. For it never occurs to the Made-in-Canada propagandist that if a country does not buy, then it cannot sell.

Our exports are sold in the first instance for money, but sooner or later and in the long run, goods are exchanged for goods. To go on forever sending out wheat and bringing in gold is an economic impossibility. Even the Emperor Ming saw that.—Stephen Leacock, in University Magazine, Toronto.

Germany's first response to the last American note on submarine warfare has come from the admiralty, which has requested that American ships have American flags painted on the sides in proportions large enough to be recognized at a distance by submarine commanders. Many American ships are painting the national colors on their sides now, but it is said they are painted too small.

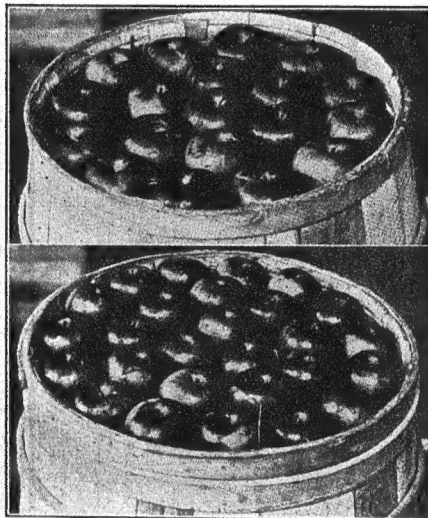


APPLES!

Direct from
Ontario
Orchards

Reports from Ontario show that apples are not nearly as plentiful as they were last year. Prices will be higher. However, we have made arrangements to deal direct with the organized fruit growers of Ontario and thus furnish the closest connection between the consumer and the producer.

You know the delicious flavor and prime keeping qualities of Ontario apples. If you don't, order some this fall. On orders placed now we guarantee to protect the purchaser as regards price. He will get his supply at the lowest figure at which we will sell apples this season. Club with your neighbor or arrange for the secretary of your local Association to book an order for a carload at once.

**FLOUR!**

With wheat prices declining, flour quotations have gone down recently. We can fill orders at prices as good as the lowest wholesale quotations. See the Secretary of your local at once and have him get our prices before further orders are placed.

COAL!

A few weeks ago we sent a representative to visit the coal mines of Western Canada. Only those with coal of good quality and who are in position to render prompt service in delivery have been selected to fill our orders. Write for particulars and prices.

Co-operate with your neighbors and save money by ordering in carlots, through the Company that was organized in 1906 by farmers to benefit their own class—the Company that throughout nine years has made and saved many dollars for every farmer in the Canadian West.

PLOWS
PACKERS
ENGINES
Etc.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 8th, 1915

HOLD YOUR WHEAT

From present indications the only way by which wheat prices can be kept from falling to a figure which will mean an absolute loss to the producer is to hold the wheat off the market. The rate of exchange has fallen so low that it is now costing from 5 to 8 cents on every bushel of wheat, and the farmer pays it. Before the war it cost from 7 to 10 cents per bushel on ocean freight, while today the ocean freight charges on a bushel of wheat are from 27 to 30 cents. The difference in cost is enormous and it very largely, if not entirely, comes out of the farmer's pocket. On these two points alone the price of wheat this year is adversely affected from 25 to 28 cents per bushel. In view of this situation it is very urgent that the market be not glutted by heavy shipments. So important is the matter considered that the leaders of the organized farmers, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, on August 31, issued the following statement:

At a meeting held today, at which representatives of the farmers' organizations of Western Canada were present, the matter of prices likely to be received for the present crop was discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that a heavy movement on the part of farmers to sell their grain at the present time would be almost certain to force prices to a lower level, and that if a more leisurely method of marketing were followed by the farmers in the disposal of their grain, a better average price all round could be secured for it.

While it was recognized that the matter of giving advice on the selling of grain was a difficult one, it was thought advisable by all present to make a public statement advising the farmers of Western Canada, as far as possible, to store a portion of their grain on their farms, and, in this way, spread the marketing of it over the next eight or ten months, rather than place it in immense quantities upon the market in the next few months with the certainty—as far as the present outlook is concerned—of bringing prices to a considerably lower level.

Lake and ocean boat space is more scarce than in previous years; rates for such space are higher than ever before; rates of exchange between this country and Europe are also more adverse than they have ever been, and, undoubtedly, the flooding of the market with grain immediately after threshing will mean that these charges, which ultimately have to be paid by the farmers, will go higher than ever.

It was thought advisable to publicly request the co-operation of the banks and business interests generally in the matter. Their co-operation might take the form of extending the time for payment of liabilities that farmers might have to such banks or business interests, rather than to force the farmers to sell their grain at a sacrifice in order to meet liabilities falling due in October and November. The banks, particularly, by taking advantage of the powers recently conferred, could make advances to farmers on the security of grain on the farm.

If this method of marketing can be followed, we feel certain that it will result in a greater monetary return for the crop to the farmers of Western Canada than they will otherwise obtain, and it seems apparent that such a result will be a direct benefit to every business interest in the country, and at the same time, will insure a steady flow of grain sufficient for the needs of the Empire.

More leisurely marketing of our grain has always been advocated by the leaders of the farmers' organizations; and we make this statement at the present time for the purpose of directing attention to this very important matter at a period when our crop is just commencing to move. We believe that if farmers follow our suggestion in large numbers, the result will prove that the scheme is far more practical than any other that could be suggested to insure a fair return for the crop.

Signed, on behalf of the farmers' organizations:

JAS. SPEAKMAN, Pres., United Farmers of Alberta.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Sec., United Farmers of Alberta.

JOHN A. MAHARG, Pres., Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec., Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
R. C. HENDERS, Pres., Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
R. MCKENZIE, Sec., Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
C. RICE-JONES, Pres., Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.
CHAS. A. DUNNING, Gen. Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.
T. A. CRERAR, Pres., Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Every business interest with the welfare of this country at heart should assist the farmers in this matter. If reasonable prices can be maintained it will be a tremendous benefit to the country at large.

BATTLES AT HOME

Every great achievement, every deed of heroism, every great victory won, be it conquest of territory or the attainment of some high principle which had formerly been held under subjection by unrighteous influences, receives in normal times due recognition at the hands of the people. But the world today is not living in normal times. Every channel of news is congested with tales of battles fought and brave deeds done on land and sea in the great war now in progress, to the exclusion of some acts fully as worthy of mention. Battles are being fought at home. Not sanguinary ones, 'tis true, but struggles occasioned by much more laudable ambitions than the present horrible conflict in Europe. One of these little recognized fights, but one which vitally affects this country, is that waged by the Veterinary Director-General's Department against the spread of foot and mouth disease from the United States into Canada. When this dread cattle disease broke out last fall all those fully alive to the many ways in which infection could be carried were very doubtful as to the possibility of confining it south of the boundary. This, however, has been done, and the Veterinary Director-General and his staff are deserving of the highest praise for the efficient manner in which this disease has been kept away from Canadian herds. The danger has not entirely passed, but the order of May 5, 1915, prohibiting the importation of cattle into Canada has been removed in so far as seventeen states in the affected area are concerned, and it is expected that, in the near future, it will be possible to remove all restrictions and the livestock trade will be again resumed between the two countries.

MARKETING PROBLEMS

It should be a matter of satisfaction to Guide readers to learn, as was mentioned in a recent issue, that it is the intention of the Minister of Agriculture to introduce in the Manitoba legislature a bill designed to deal with the bonding of produce merchants. The adoption of such proposed legislation will place the farm produce trade on a much more satisfactory business basis than in the past, but it is not by any means the only reform necessary. It has been constantly pointed out that the blame for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs rests as much with the farmer as with the dealer. Hence only half the battle will be won unless the farmer does his share. One of the reasons why farm produce does not fetch top prices on the

market in the towns and cities is that there is a lack of uniformity in the product. Carelessness is shown in the packing and grading, and, unfortunately, sometimes the quality or proper weight of the product cannot be relied upon. Then, again, many farmers do not go to the trouble of finding out the particular market requirements of the town to which they consign their produce. Take eggs, for example. There are two classes sold on the retail market in Winnipeg, one grade is guaranteed new laid and retails today for 30 cents a dozen, and the other is made up of ordinary farm shipments, retailing at 23 cents per dozen. Now the difference between these two prices will much more than repay any extra trouble which will be occasioned by selecting only first grade eggs. The same is true of other classes of produce. Farmers should remember there is always a ready sale in cities and towns for the first class article, but that inferior grades of produce are very much harder to dispose of. The question of marketing will have only begun to be touched when the producer is insured payment under a legally imposed bond, and, while this is a step forward, farmers must realize that their part in producing a marketable article is of the utmost importance in assisting towards the complete solution of this difficult problem.

GENERAL HUGHES KNIGHTED

The King has bestowed a knighthood upon our Minister of Militia, and henceforth he will be known as Sir Sam Hughes. Undoubtedly General Hughes is as much entitled to a knighthood, and much more so, than most of those Canadians who are now carrying these adornments, but we cannot see that such a title adds any honor to General Hughes. The rank of Cabinet Minister which he holds, and the position of Minister of Militia comes from the people of Canada, and is one of the highest honors which this country can bestow upon its own people. It would have been higher honor for General Hughes to have declined the title than to have accepted it, because the day is coming very rapidly when titles in Canada will be held in very low esteem by the people of this country.

CONSCRIPTION UNNECESSARY

In spite of official declarations that the Canadian government is not contemplating the adoption of conscription, there is a considerable section of the public which seems to be convinced that compulsory military service will have to be instituted in order that Canada may do her fair share and part in overcoming German militarism. The idea of conscription is repugnant to the great majority of Canadians and in a country where a large percentage of the citizens are of other than British birth, the attempt to force men to take up arms and go overseas to fight would be fraught with grave danger. But apart from these considerations, conscription is not necessary. Canada, we are quite safe in saying, can secure as many men as she can equip and maintain without resorting to compulsion. Give them a chance and the boys are willing and anxious to fight. The number that are rejected because of slight imperfections of sight, insufficient height or chest measure-

ment, or the inclination of one toe to get under its neighbor, is surprising, and it frequently occurs that men who can hold their own with the best on the football field, the river or the farm, and even on the rifle range, are denied the privilege of going to the front for some defect that has never given them trouble at either work or play. In spite of this, battalions were raised in remarkably quick time this summer, both in the East and in the West, and it has been observed that men are much more easily secured for detachments that are likely to leave for the front with the least possible delay. The busiest recruiting office in Winnipeg is one that has a big sign over its doors reading: "Reinforcements wanted—early departure assured." Just now there is a lull in recruiting in the West, due to the demands of the farmers for men in the harvest fields. Harvesting the crop is quite as important just now as any other duty which our young men can perform, and a few weeks' strenuous outdoor life will be a good preparation for the military camp. As soon as harvesting is over there is sure to be a big rush of recruits. Last fall, when men were coming into the cities at the close of the season on the farm the recruiting offices were closed and many good men were lost to the army for the time at least. That, of course, will not happen this year. Instead, we shall have recruiting meetings and it would give a great stimulus to recruiting if Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Major-General Sir Sam Hughes could arrange to tour the country. The greatest possible inducement that could be made to secure recruits in Canada would be an assurance that they would be sent to

England within a few weeks and given a chance to meet the enemy in the trenches the moment they were fit.

APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL

The Royal Commission appointed by the Manitoba Government to investigate the Parliament Buildings graft, has ruled that Thos. Kelly, the contractor, must give evidence before the commission. The Manitoba Court of Appeals has upheld the ruling of the Commission. Mr. Kelly is sojourning at a summer resort in Minnesota and refuses to appear before the commission. His solicitor announces that he will appeal the case direct to the Privy Council in England and try to have the decision of the Manitoba Courts reversed.

The Lord's Day Alliance is prosecuting those who participated in Sunday baseball games in St. Boniface recently. The solicitors for the ball-players announce that they will fight the case and appeal it to the Privy Council in England.

Regardless of the merits of these two cases it is absurd that they should be carried to a British court for settlement. The laws which regulate both cases were made by Canadian legislatures and they should be interpreted by Canadian courts. Criminal cases no longer are permitted to go to the Privy Council, but are settled in Canadian courts. Civil cases also should be settled in Canadian courts. Australia made this ruling some years ago and Australian cases are always settled in Australian courts, the only cases going to the Privy Council from Australia being constitutional ones, and the constitution of Canada and Australia are both British legislation. There is no good reason why a British court

should be called upon to settle a Canadian case. Canadian judges are quite as capable as British judges and have the advantage of knowing local conditions. Corporations with strong financial backing can wear out those who are fighting them for a square deal by the heavy expense entailed in carrying cases to the Privy Council. It certainly does not tend towards the development of a national spirit to have our appeal cases carried to the courts of another country. If our Canadian legislatures are capable of enacting our laws then certainly our Canadian judges are capable of interpreting them. The whole matter could be settled in a few minutes by the Canadian House of Commons passing an act preventing all except constitutional cases from going to the Privy Council for settlement. It is time that act was passed. It is not a case of disloyalty but merely of common sense.

If two men own land alongside each other and the one tills his land while the other does not; if the one builds fences and barns and a home while the other does not, why should society fine the man who works, and pat idleness on the back by taxing the one for every improvement he makes, and the other as little as possible because he has made none at all?

One can scarcely believe all one sees, and yet unbelievable things do happen. For instance, when an auto is racing at full speed the wheels often look as if they were going backwards. It would seem that politics in many parts of Canada had been racing at top speed for several years.



THE FINE INCREASED

Enormous exports of war materials by Canada and the United States, and a decline of imports by both countries, have so upset the foreign exchange markets that Great Britain, France, Italy and other European countries, with almost unlimited resources at their disposal, cannot make payment for their purchases, except by drafts, subject to heavy discount. Financiers are endeavoring to restore the balance by shipments of gold and the extension of credit. Another method would be for Canada and the United States to increase their imports of British and other European goods. The tariff discourages this and the increase in the Canadian tariff, imposed last March, is partly responsible for the decline in imports and consequently has contributed to the unfavorable rate of exchange.

A Forest Free Lance

A NOVELETTE

By ALBERT M. TREYNOR

Continued from Last Week

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Gerald Peyton, a lumberman, has an option on 75,000 acres of timber land and has invested all his capital in a mill and logging road. The bank has promised to lend him the money which he requires to take up the option, but at the last minute, thru the influence of Grimes and Gottschalk, otherwise the lumber trust, the loan is held up for a few days. Peyton's only hope is to get the option extended and wires his daughter Glendora, to find James Kernan, the owner of the land, and arrange the extension. Kernan, however, has been taken into the woods by Grimes, but Glendora falls in with Caldwell Chivington, a surveyor, who has just been discharged by Grimes and Gottschalk because he refused to swear to a false survey, and together they board a workmen's train for the camp.

The conductor came out, scowling. "No passengers goes this trip," he growled. "Them's the orders from Deems."

"Oh, come now, Jerry," remonstrated Chivington, "you surely have room for this young lady."

"Lots of room, but she don't ride!" shouted the conductor. He leaned out from the platform and signalled the engineer. "All right; let her go!" he called. Then he again faced Glendora. "Come on, now!" he exclaimed roughly, "get off of here!"

The engine jerked ahead with a whirring of drive-wheels. The light train gathered headway quickly, and Glendora, her face white but her eyes flashing defiantly, held her position on the platform.

"Didn't I tell you to get off?" yelled the conductor. "Now I've got to stop to put you off. If you was a man I'd do it without stoppin'."

He started to run thru the caboose, but Chivington reached out and seized him by the collar. He pulled the struggling man back to the platform and forced him down to the lower step.

"Well, I guess we'll ride," he declared. "And we'll do it without your company. So-long, Jerry!"

The conductor soared off the step, propelled by a hearty shove from Chivington, struck a sawdust pile and rolled over and over. When he picked himself up he had been left far behind, and the engineer failed to hear his frantic shouts above the rumble of the train.

Chivington chuckled and turned to the girl.

"I'm glad I was fired!" he cried. "I've been aching to do that for two years. But it wouldn't have been right while I was on the pay-roll."

He drew her into the caboose and they made themselves comfortable on one of the benches by a window, watching the town fade into the distance.

"I wonder why they don't want us to ride?" asked Glendora uneasily as they passed into the first stretch of forest.

"They've heard, somehow, of your reason for wanting to go," answered Chivington. "They'll try to check-mate you at every turn now."

His features hardened in an expression of grimness which the girl could not read.

"Deems will be next," he observed. "He'll try to balk us in the woods. I'm not on the pay-roll, and I'll meet him more than half-way, let him go as far as he likes."

CHAPTER III.

The Fight in the Woods

When the train brought up in its yarding at Fifteen Mile Camp, Chivington and Glendora started along the track toward Deems' office, half a mile further up the line.

They were halted by Tom Masters, the camp superintendent, who came running from his shack near the machine shed.

"Here, you!" he shouted. "Deems said there were no passengers to come out this run. Oh, it's you, Chivington. Where's Jerry?"

Chivington smiled at the mention of the conductor's name.

"Oh, he didn't come all the way with us, Masters," he explained lightly. "I think he stopped to pick magnolia-blossoms by the track. Or maybe he had something else in mind—he didn't say. But he seemed in an awful hurry to get off the train."

"Darned funny what happened to him," muttered the superintendent, suspiciously. He hailed the engineer, who was standing in the back of the cab sluicing his face in a bucket of water.

"Didn't you bring Jerry along?" he shouted.

The engineer poked a dripping head out the window. "Ain't he along?" he demanded in astonishment. "He gave the go-ahead signal at Hattiesburg all right. I thought he was in the caboose."

The superintendent shook his head in a puzzled manner. Then he glanced doubtfully at Glendora. Chivington broke in before he could speak again.

"Do you know Kernan, Masters?" he asked.

"Sure I know him," replied Masters. "I saw him with Deems a few minutes ago. I—"

He paused and turned to a youth who came sprinting down the track

Chivington and Glendora started again to walk up the track.

"We'll have to hurry," Chivington urged the girl. "Masters will phone Deems we are coming, and they'll manage to get Kernan away before we see him, under some pretext."

He looked over his shoulder. "There! what did I tell you?" he exclaimed. "Masters is running for his telephone. I'll sprint ahead; it'll only take me about ten minutes to reach Deems' office, and maybe I'll be in time."

He started forward at a brisk trot, but the girl kept at his side without effort.

"Don't worry about me," she laughed; "I went in for athletics at school, and I can keep up this pace for a few minutes."

Chivington watched her picking her way over the uneven ties, and smiled approvingly.

"We'll work this thing out together," he exclaimed. "Why, I don't know of anything I couldn't do if you were always along to encourage me."

They were passing thru the temporary yards where the company's rolling stock was kept in the woods. There was a low shed of rough planks where three Shay engines were quartered nights. Just beyond was a glowing forge and a roughly-constructed

blue-prints and pencilled memoranda scattered about. He dropped his papers with a sharp exclamation when he saw the man and girl, and stood up, facing them.

"Well, what do you want?" he snarled.

"I want to see Kernan," answered Chivington. Both he and the girl were panting from their long run.

"Kernan!" he sneered. "You don't stand much chance of seeing Kernan tonight."

"Is Kernan in your office?" demanded Chivington, advancing a step.

"Think I'd let you see him if he was?" His lips twisted into an expression of coarse sarcasm. "So you've hooked up with the Peytons, eh? Didn't take you long to turn against the company after they kicked you off the pay-roll. Well, you'll see what good it'll do you."

"I asked a question," flashed Chivington. "I want an answer quick!"

"Even if you found Kernan," parleyed Deems, "you'd get nothing by it. I know what you want out of him. Well, I fixed him this afternoon. He promised that seventy-five thousand acres to Grimes when the Peyton option runs out tomorrow at 6 a.m."

Chivington laughed comfortably. "For a bluff that's pretty feeble," he declared. "If Kernan had made you any promises you wouldn't be so anxious to keep us from seeing him."

"You'll get out of this camp right now!" shouted Deems.

"Oh, I guess not!" said Chivington, easily. "Not till I've seen my man." He started toward the house, and Deems flung himself down the steps to meet him. They came together with a thud and grappled.

As Chivington felt his opponent's muscular arm circle his neck he called to the girl, who had been standing unflinchingly by:

"Go into the house and see if Kernan's there. I'll take care of Deems."

Without waiting to see her answering nod he twisted from the grasp of the woods boss and caught him around the shoulders. Deems was noted thru many miles of forest country as a man of great fighting prowess. But he had never before tackled the active, broad-shouldered Chivington, and he was unprepared for the muscular agility of his antagonist.

The pair struggled silently for a moment, and Chivington finally succeeded in forcing his grip downward until he had pinioned the other man's arms to his side. Then he jammed his knee behind Deems and slowly drove him to the ground. In another second he held the woodsman, helpless and panting, in his embrace.

Chivington retained his advantage until he saw Glendora come out of the bungalow with a look of disappointment in her face.

"He's not there?" inquired Chivington, releasing Deems and springing to his feet.

She shook her head. The house is empty."

Deems staggered from the ground, his face distorted with rage.

"I'll fix you for this!" he threatened, mopping his face; "I'll fix you—you hear?"

Chivington paid no attention. He was looking at Glendora anxiously.

A woman came around the corner of the bungalow. She wore a faded blue Mother Hubbard dress, and her pinched, weatherbeaten face was half concealed in a drooping sunbunnet.

"Here's your wash, Mr. Deems," she said, dropping a large bundle on the front stoop.

Chivington looked at her. "Why, how do you do, Mrs. Potter?" he greeted. "Where's your husband?" he inquired.

"Oh, it's Mr. Chivington!" the woman smiled. "Well, Mr. Potter he



Deems flung himself down the steps to meet him

from the superintendent's shack. The newcomer draw him aside, and the pair whispered together for a minute.

Then Masters came back and confronted Chivington loweringly.

"Just got a telephone message from Deems," he snapped. "Jerry telegraphed how he happened to be left behind. Picking magnolia-blossoms, hey? Deems'll fix you for that. You been fired, too, ain't you? They wired that in from town. Well, I'll tell you now, young feller, you can't put over any funny business on us out here."

"When you see me putting over any funny business, Masters, you stop me," invited Chivington. "Now tell me where Deems is."

The camp superintendent stared back shrewdly.

"Deems is up at the company's store in the north valley," he asserted.

"That isn't true, Masters," declared Chivington; "there's only one telephone in camp besides the one in your shack. The second one is at Deems' office, so he couldn't very well have telephoned you just now from the company's store. I'll take a chance of finding him at his office."

Without waiting for further words with the discomfited superintendent,

machine shop, while a dripping water-tank and a clanking steam-pump completed the forest equipment of the logging railway system.

A gang of negroes was engaged in cutting and splitting logs and piling up the pine blocks for engine fuel. The blacks glanced up in astonishment at the sight of a man and girl running thru the clearing, but made no move to interfere.

Chivington and Glendora paid no attention to the workmen. They crossed a little trestle at the edge of the clearing and followed a sharp turn of the track down a narrow lane cut thru the dense timber.

On the right they caught a glimpse of the negro camp as they hurried along. This consisted of a score of wheelless box cars set about promiscuously on log foundations in a cleared valley.

A little later they passed a similar camp for white workmen, and finally they stumbled from the track and thru a patch of pine stumps to the left, where Deems had built his little unpainted bungalow.

The woods boss, a thick-set man with a heavy reddish face, was seated on the front stoop with a litter of

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The Farm Demonstrator

All Around the Question

By Louis Macey, Lincoln County, in the "Nebraska Farmer"

A good many persons have been asking me for a year or more what I thought about the farm demonstrator idea and why I didn't "write something." The fact is that while I have not been "on the fence" (for that implies sitting still and waiting to see on which side to jump—generally to the one most popular), I do say that I have found this a big question with many sides. Let me begin with a story; it is old, but the lesson is badly needed, so it should be ever new:

There were three men of Indostan

To learning much inclined,

Who went to see the elephant,

Tho' all of them were blind.

Of the next three verses I have lost the rhyme, but they are to the effect that the first blind philosopher stumbled up against the elephant's "broad and sturdy side" and at once proclaimed his ultimatum: The elephant was very like a wall. The second one chanced to clasp the knee and at once declared that "e'en the blindest man can see this wonder of an elephant is very like a tree." The third, reaching out more cautiously, grasped the tail and was perfectly satisfied that the elephant was just like a rope.

And so these men of Indostan,

They argued loud and long;

While each was partly in the right,

They all were in the wrong.

The Lesson of the Blind Men

It is nearly thirty years since I read this in the old school reader, but the ridiculousness and pathos in it gripped me, and the lesson went home; and tho I have forgotten the rhyme of the three verses, the picture of those three men so limited in "seeing" and yet so positive in their notions has been ever vivid before me. We have all seen the same thing, with variations, many, many times.

Men butt up against one side of a question and then in too much of a hurry, or too much prejudiced to look further, they proclaim what they have "seen" as the whole truth. Often they attack bitterly and belittle men on the other side who are equally honest, but equally blind, for no one is so blind as he who will not see. Prejudice limits one's visualizing powers to just what he has within his grasp. I care little for popular approval, but I do value my self-respect and the integrity of my own thinking. When I do sometimes "butt in" on superficial observation only, and make a loud noise too soon, then later my humiliation is no less than if some one else had called me down.

So I have tried to see all sides of this question, and if another person has truth I want his truth. If he is in error the only way I can convince him of it is to point it out from his side after honestly viewing the matter as nearly as I can from his standpoint. Certainly, the other man is likely to be just as intelligent and honest as I am. Let's go around it together. If the critter has only one side, and one leg and a tail, we had better let it alone, but perhaps there is more. Here is the drama as I have seen it.

Scene 1—Big Business cogitates over the high cost of living; sees it will have to pay its employees more if it continues; concludes the farmers are lagging behind and raises a fund to send out advisers to teach the poor fools how to run their business.

Scene 2—Farmers rise in wrath; declare Big Business has an axe to grind and that they are not dumb critters to be ridden; proceed at once to buck so fast and furious that the adviser gets "nerves," and the extension department hardly dares to bring one out until the dust settles.

Scene 3—The extension department, the United States Department of Agriculture and Congress think there is good in the demonstration idea; make an appropriation; score Big Business for giving it bad name; frantically seek one more acceptable—like demonstrator, farmers' agent or hired man, and so

on; stoutly maintain that he is not an adviser unless in a very minor sense.

Scene 4—Violent movements; loud noises; much dust; glimpses (at a safe distance) of some funny performances; it seems as if the advisers are sticking; maybe they are tied on; you cannot but feel that each of them should have a belt, or maybe a medal or an iron cross.

Does the Farmer Need Advice?

I am not prejudiced, and it makes no difference to me what you call this person, but with all due respect to those eminent gentlemen who assert he is not an adviser, I must say that if he is not an adviser, he is "not much." Does the farmer need advice? Certainly he does, and no one but the blindly conceited person presumes to "know it all," even about his own business. So why not be honest and frank about it? To admit that we need advice is not a confession of weakness, but a perception of the fact that modern farming is a most intricate business, calling for more brains and more different kinds of brains than anything of which I know.

In fact, the whole world of business has long ago discarded the Miles Standish motto: "If you want a thing well done do it yourself," and today we say, "If you want a thing well done, hire a man that knows how to do it." Does the farmer ask advice? Certainly he does. There is no denying that. But in common with other human beings he hates officious, meddlesome, unasked-for advice, and that was what hurt, tho, of course

he indicates, tho you know he gets a percentage of all the business he sends there.

Would it not be well to own the services of our own man who could honestly tell us if it were any earthly use to spend dollars for dope, and to use elbow grease to rub it on some callous, or bump, or curb, or spavin? To be sure we would not expect our man to be a "highbrow" lawyer and financier, all in one, but this merely shows that we do ask advice and pay for it—when we have to.

It is curious to see a man go to experts for these things and then underrate his own calling so much as to ask advice of just anyone about soil problems, breeding, feeding, crop rotation for his own peculiar conditions, marketing, up-to-date construction for modern needs, and the thousand and one things that are likely to bob up for which he has no precedent, and which involve some technical knowledge. Time and again I have been asked such questions, and most all of them I would be very foolish even to try to answer.

Free Advice Plentiful

However, there is always some philosopher, with a "tail-holt" on any subject, who is voluble with advice, and it's free. Are we satisfied with that kind? But are these young sprigs any more competent to give advice? Perhaps not all of them, but I have confidence in the good judgment and sifting ability of the men at the head of the extension department of the univers

things? Why, ye-es. We stand around at the institutes and elbow in close to see the lecturer demonstrate the good and bad points of some exhibit. Perhaps he goes a little slow on the bad points because of the touchy exhibitor's fierce glare. Explosions and rows are not pleasant, and would it not be better to have these things pointed out to us in the privacy of our own lots, or do we already know it all?

Some years ago I urged a sand hill ranch man to try growing alfalfa. He had tried it once and lost about \$45 worth of seed and had never gotten further than thinking about it since. After I had explained my methods, which were radically different from those he had tried, but were successful for me on similar land, and after I had talked as persistently as a book agent, he agreed to try it again. He did so, and the second year he furnished a demonstration and sold \$400 worth of seed.

But here is the point. I doubt if half a dozen men who needed it ever saw that demonstration, or if even one inquired into it carefully. It was "nobody's" business to show it and the lesson was lost. Wonderful things could be done by demonstrating the growing of alfalfa in rows and sweet clover in rotation on the uplands, but left to himself the farmer requires a long time to get at it right, and a still longer time is required for the proof to spread.

Farmers Not Experimenters

The average farmer tries a thing only when he is enthused over an idea, and then he tries it on too large a scale, or his enthusiasm diminishes when he begins the work, so the experiment is neglected. Perhaps because of an imperfect knowledge of conditions it fails to be of any value, and he discontinues it in disgust or tries it in an entirely different manner next time. Our experiment stations have proved that to eliminate sources of error, and to find the limiting factor that makes for success or failure, trained men, careful work and series of years are required.

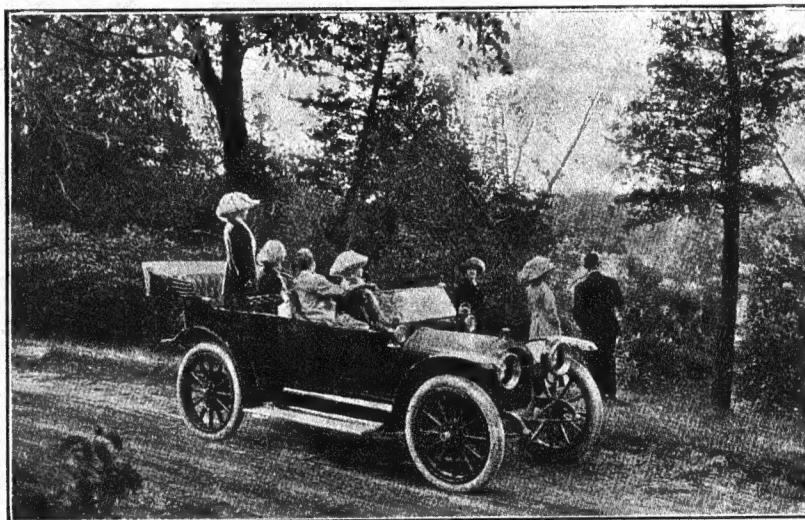
My idea of a farm demonstrator is that he would be experimenting with two or three things, and experimenting properly and to some end, in every township. The stations furnish data that is reliable, but it must be worked out with other factors, chiefly peculiarities of soil types, found in other localities before it is available for those localities. Someone has said that we need co-operation more than demonstrators. I believe that the office of the adviser, demonstrator or agent would be the rallying point of the best and truest co-operation, for according to my idea co-operation does not mean simply uniting to buy of, or sell to, the outside world, but to buy and sell things among ourselves as well.

Don't fool yourself into believing that the traders are all in Chicago or that the middlemen all live in towns. Within five miles of my old home in Missouri in a thickly settled community were two men who practically lived on horseback. They made it their business to know every farmer and that which he wanted to buy or had for sale. They also knew which ones were in hard circumstances and had to sell something.

Among farmers who had "feelings" against some of their neighbors, among those who were hard up or were too busy to look around, and among some who were not posted on values, those horseback farmer-middlemen did a big business in selling boars, sows and pigs, stock hogs, cows, yearlings, horses and colts, and they also distributed considerable advice—free. They bought hogs or calves from one man and sold them to another, perhaps not two miles away, often having a thing sold before it was bought. Sometimes two and even three deals were made on an animal before it finally left the neighborhood.

As to profits— Well, one of these

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Some people think this is how a district representative earns his living

the knowledge that Big Business had an axe to grind contributed to a "buck" on the proposition.

But let us see. Do we not ask advice of other interested parties with axes to grind? You have trouble with Neighbor Jones over a line fence and some trespassing hogs. That is a part of farming, but it involves law. You confess your ignorance of the law and go to Lawyer Slick for advice. You know that he is interested in getting a case, but you pay for his advice without a murmur. Perhaps you decide to feed cattle or to make some kind of a deal. It involves finance and markets so you go to your banker for advice, or if you are wise you do.

Paid-For Information

You want to buy an eighty, and you get the advice of the real estate man, the abstractor, and the lawyer. You pay for it and are guided by it, even tho some of them are "young sprigs" and part their hair in the middle. Something is the matter with some of your stock, and tho you call yourself a stockman, you admit that you don't know everything about your own business, so you go to the veterinarian and pay him for his advice. You also take his prescription to the drug store that

ity, and I believe that any man they pass will do us good. Being in direct touch with the university and the experiment stations he will be in a very good position to grow rapidly into his work as an efficient and trustworthy adviser.

But he is a demonstrator, too. Do we ever need such a person? Sure, we do. A dozen times I have been in an implement house when someone came in or telephoned in and said something like this: "Say, that machine (or engine, or windmill, or stove) I bought of you doesn't work right. Send out your expert, or I will have to bring it back."

Then the expert hopped into his automobile (the farmer would be good and mad if he fooled around and walked out) and went to the home of the farmer to demonstrate to him how to operate the implement, tho it was a farm machine, and the farmer is supposed to know his business. However, I have never known a farmer in this plight to resent being shown. Moreover—let me whisper it—I have known farmers to kick themselves and thank a chance demonstrator who happened along and showed them how they had assembled wrongly some kind of machine, and they had been working it that way all summer.

Do we need demonstration in other

The Outlook for Democracy in Canada

By EDWARD PORRITT

Author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada"

During the discussion in England of the munitions act and the act that quickly followed it thru parliament at Westminster providing for national registration, the London Morning Post, for more than a hundred years the organ of high Toryism, declared that democracy in the old country was now on its trial. Admittedly this was only giving expression to a truism; for should Germany succeed in this appallingly terrible war, there will be no democracy in England or in any of Britain's oversea dominions. As I read the Morning Post editorial, as it came over in the news cablegrams from London, I wondered what the Post, with its openly-proclaimed lack of sympathy for democracy, and its long exaltation of the aristocratic conception of government, would say of Canada and its democracy in these trying and anxious days of the war, when everything pertaining to British political and social civilization hangs in the balance. I wondered what the Post's estimate of democracy in the Dominion would be if it were intimately acquainted with the 1914-1915 crop of political scandals in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and Fredericton. I wondered also how the M.P., as we used to call it in my Fleet Street days, would express itself concerning democracy in Canada if it were also thoroughly familiar with the sickening details of the long series of scandals at Ottawa, from the downfall of Macdonald as a consequence of the C.P.R. deal of 1871, to the chapter of ineptitude, waste and corruption that marked the connection of the Laurier government with the inception, planning and construction of the railway from Moncton to Winnipeg.

A Sordid Story

The history of Dominion politics from 1870 to 1915 is a sordid story—almost a heart-breaking story to a believer in democracy; and it is particularly so from 1878 to the last guarantee by the Borden government of the bonds of the Mackenzie and Mann railway undertakings, and the increase in the protective duties of the tariff that was enacted in February last. This story when it is told—as it must be some day—must necessarily have Ottawa as its centre. But Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg—especially Montreal and Toronto—must have their places in it. All these cities, at least since 1896, have been the headquarters of the exploiters of national treasure, national credit, national resources, and political immoralities. It is these exploiters—some of them ostentatious wearers of honors bestowed on them by the crown at the instance of Laurier or Borden—who, with the lawyers in their pay, are directly responsible for nine-tenths of the political squalor that for a hundred years to come will mar the years from 1870 to 1915 in the history of the Dominion.

A Brighter Passage

It is true that the story will brighten up a little in the years from 1874 to 1878. There was hope for Liberalism and democracy and for the common people of Canada during the four years in which Mackenzie and the old-time Liberals were in power. But to offset these four years as they glow in the political history of Canada, there is the chapter from 1896 to 1911, which is really the most dismal in the political life of the Dominion. As a life-long student of the political, economic and social history of the English-speaking people—in the Old Land and overseas—I regard this period from 1896 to 1911 as the most dismal in the political history of any country now or ever under British rule. Certainly I know of no period to compare with it in the history of England from the Reformation to the beginning of the Kaiser's war; and I defy any student of the history of the British oversea dominions to point to any period in the history of the Commonwealth of Australia, the

Union of South Africa, or New Zealand, that can be compared with the political history of Canada during the Liberal regime that lasted from the general election of 1896 to the defeat of Laurier at the general election of 1911. These years were more dismal politically than any period in the modern history of England or in the history of the oversea dominions other than Canada, for at least five obvious reasons:

1. Canada in these years was supposed to be a democracy; and as I shall presently show, as far as the electoral franchise and constitutional and governmental machinery are concerned, it was and is still a democracy, with more power inherent in it than is possessed by a democracy in any other part of the English-speaking world, not excepting either Great Britain or the United States.

2. In the modern history of the English-speaking peoples there never was a more callous political betrayal than was perpetrated over the national policy by Laurier and the official Liberals in the years from the first revision of the tariff in 1897 to the second revision in 1907.

3. From the years that immediately followed the Reformation in the reign of Henry VIII to the beginning of the reign of George V, there is no record in the history of countries under British rule of a wholesale dissipation and

4. Never in the history of any English-speaking country was the press—a press that had long professed to advocate Liberal and democratic principles—corrupted and converted into the subservient tool of a dominant political clique, as was, with three or four honorable exceptions, the so-called Liberal daily press of Canada in these dismal years from 1896 to 1911.

Liberalism Dead

5. The net result of these conditions and these sinister developments was that political life and thought in Canada—the higher political life, the spiritual life of the Dominion, if I may so describe it—was dead before the turn of the twentieth century. The great betrayal and all that was incidental to it—all the political indifference and demoralization that necessarily went with the betrayal of 1897 killed the real political life of the nation. After the so-called Liberal party had openly and cynically adopted the political ideas, policies, methods and ethics of the Conservative party, as these ideas and policies had been formulated and perfected from 1878 to 1896, it could no longer go on with the mission of popular political education in which it had been continuously engaged in the seventeen or eighteen years during which the party had been in opposition.

Once it had gained power and had

Cape Breton to Vancouver Island that there had ever been a Liberal national convention in 1893, and that there had been any such political manifesto as the Ottawa program.

Today there are in Canada more organs—more muzzled and subservient daily newspapers—than in any other country in the English-speaking world. The people of Canada, thru direct and indirect taxation, and thru favors and largesse in the bestowal of the government, pay for all of them; for none of the exploiters of the Canadian people and of the resources of the Dominion trouble themselves with the care of these organs merely for the joy and distinction of owning or controlling newspapers.

Newspaper Organs

There is joy in newspaper work when it is done under right conditions—when there is no anti-social aim behind it. I have had forty years of this joy; and I would like to live them all over again. But owning or controlling and manipulating a newspaper organ itself brings no joy. It brings none for the owner; nor is there any joy in such newspaper work for the unfortunate members of the staff. Conditions absolutely preclude such joy. In nearly every case ownership or control of daily newspaper organs in Canada—as distinct from legitimate journalism—is embarked upon as a business incidental to the exploitation of politics for material gain, for the graft which directly or indirectly can be made to accrue from the ownership of an organ.

Within six months after the Laurier government came into power in 1896 it had at least one daily newspaper organ in nearly every large city in the Dominion—a newspaper organ put at its service by men who were out for seats in the House or Senate, or in the cabinet, or for office, or more often by men who desired to exploit either legislation or the national financial and material resources. One of the most useful and conspicuous services rendered to the Liberal leaders in Dominion politics by their newspaper organs from 1896 to 1911 was the burial of the Ottawa program of 1893. This was indeed a great service to Laurierism as distinct from Liberalism; for it kept the new generation of electors—the one that came on the voters' lists after 1896—in ignorance of Liberal principles as they had once been professed and advocated by Cartwright and Laurier, and by such Liberal newspapers as the Globe of Toronto, the Herald of Montreal, and the Chronicle of Halifax.

Democracy Abandoned

Before the end of 1897 Liberal and democratic principles were completely abandoned, and there was no attempt to revive them until 1913-1914, when a poor and meager effort was made by Frank Oliver to groom the Ottawa program for another sham fight—an attempt that was marked by as much audacious cynicism as attended the jettisoning of the Liberal program in 1897. As regards general elections in this period, campaign funds to be disbursed by the more trusted and unscrupulous of the pie-counter politicians and votes, were about the only concern of official Liberalism; and from 1896 to 1911 it would have been impossible for the closest student of contemporary Canadian politics to point to any difference between the Conservative and Liberal parties.

To be Continued Next Week

St. Mary's county, the only one entirely wet up to now in Southern Maryland, went dry on August 3. The wets were defeated by 553 votes. Seven districts in the county gave the dries 591 majority, and two others, including the county seat, went wet by 38. There are now in Maryland fourteen counties wholly dry, seven partly so, and two remain entirely wet. Baltimore City is wet.



Harvesting with tractor power in Southern Alberta

squandering of the public domain which begins to compare with the squandering of the public domain of Canada in the years from 1896 to 1911.

An Historic Comparison

Church lands and abbeys in the years that followed the Reformation were bestowed in a prodigally reckless fashion by Tudor sovereigns on their favorites. There are many aristocratic and titled families in England today, each of which owes its place in the territorial and governing class and its landed and funded wealth, to the fact that its founder was near to the throne, and of use in various ways to the sovereign, when the crown had the manors and other landed possessions of the church of the old faith at its unrestricted pleasure, and could bestow them where it pleased. But the church lands at the disposition of the English sovereigns after the Reformation in the sixteenth century were not of a thousandth part the value of the prairie lands, the timber limits, the mining and water privileges of one kind and another—all of the public domain of the Dominion of Canada—that were bestowed on men who managed to get close to the Laurier government in the years from 1896 to 1911; and, moreover, it was never possible for Tudor sovereigns by a prodigal expenditure of public money on immigration to enhance enormously the value of the manors and other real property that in the Reformation period were bestowed on the favorites of the hour.

capitulated to the new feudalism—to the many interests of which the Conservative party was the political guardian from 1878 to 1896; once it had adopted political methods and ethics that it had been vehemently and continuously denouncing for nearly a score of years, the Liberal party perforce had no further use for political principles, political ideals, or popular political education.

Public meetings for the discussion and advocacy of the principles of Liberalism and democracy and of decency and honor in political life, coupled as this platform propaganda was with the loyal and enthusiastic aid of a Liberal press, that was then in the main free from sinister control, put the Liberals into power at Ottawa in 1896. Thereafter the Liberal party—at any rate its leaders as distinct from its inactive rank and file—had no use for popular meetings in the constituencies for the discussion of Liberal and democratic principles. What the Liberal leaders wanted after 1896 was votes that would keep them in power; and the political mechanics and the docile and always hungry and often thirsty pie-counter politicians of all varieties of breed, religious persuasion, professions and trades, zealously, persistently and quite frequently daringly, attended to this urgent need of the Liberal leaders at Ottawa.

Ottawa Program Forgotten

One of the manifest desires of official Liberalism after 1896 was that it should be completely forgotten from

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A SHORT RACE AND A SWIFT ONE

The day has almost gone by for offering to our readers arguments in favor of woman suffrage. So much has been said about it during the last three years that those who are not already convinced of the righteousness of it must be so deeply dyed in prejudice that nothing but experience will convince them of its beneficent effects.

That experience is coming—and shortly. The question today is whether you, my friend, are to have the privilege of helping to bring it to pass. The opportunity to be a factor in such a great world-movement may not come to you again in a lifetime. Make use of your chance while you may.

In the province of Manitoba the all-important feature of this work today is getting the petitions signed.

Most of you know that Premier Norris has promised to grant the women the franchise on the same terms as men upon being presented with a petition signed by fifteen per cent. of as many adult women as there were men voting in the last election.

Petition blanks have been prepared and will be distributed to anyone in the country who is willing to take them about and get signatures. If you are willing to help in this way write at once to Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Suite 22, Tremont Apts., Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.

Please Remember

To state how many blanks you are likely to need. There is room for thirty names on each.

That only women may sign this petition.

That an adult woman is one who is twenty-one years of age. Being married and a mother does not make a woman an adult in the eyes of the law.

That failure to comply with these rules makes your petition useless.

Arguments

If, in your canvassing, you encounter women who are not quite converted to your cause you may tell them that we want a voice in making the laws;

Because in this province the father is the sole guardian of the children and may dispose of their futures as he sees fit.

Because, as the law stands today, a man can be sent to jail for fourteen years for stealing anything from a railway carriage and for only five years for participating in the white slave traffic.

Because a man and woman can come out to this province and build up a fine farm and large holdings of stock thru their combined labor, and the man may either sell it or will it away from his wife.

Because our country values its women citizens so lightly—even those who are working from morning till night over Red Cross supplies—that if one of them were to marry a Dane tomorrow, she would automatically become a citizen of Denmark. It is assumed that she becomes thereby the property of her husband.

Any one of these laws should be enough to complete the conversion of the wavering ones.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FROM A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is with a peculiar interest I have read the letters concerning ministers—their lives—their imperfections, etc. Some of the writers have certainly revealed shallow minds and great ignorance, and, in some cases, also a bitter unfriendliness which seemed to be the main selfish reason for standing opposed to a just cause.

I am a minister's daughter and a farmer's wife, and will say a few things I know—not merely imagine. My father is typical of thousands of ministers. I know whereof I speak, for I have also attended a school, one department of which is a theological seminary, and during my years there learned a great deal about the lives of

these ministers—our school seeming as one big family. I cannot remember one out of the hundreds who was rich or lazy. I know many had faults, and I know also they battled to conquer their faults.

But to go back to my father—he was poor, borrowed money for his education which must afterwards be paid out of—not wheat crops—but a very meagre salary. He married young and has since raised a large family. Now, after forty years of toil and struggling he is simply worn out. It is only about three weeks ago he came home sick and broken down after a series of meetings. He has now resigned from his late position. No work, no income. It is only the last year his salary was as high as \$75.00 per month. For ten years we lived in a little country town, my father ministering to the congregations of four churches, separated by many miles. He must keep a horse and buggy, and to these places he drove, week in, week out, in sweltering heat, and fearsome blizzards, that sent us on our knees to implore God to bring our father safely home. Many a time has he come stumbling thru the doorway, icicles at eyelashes, eyebrows and hair, formed by the sweat as he had battled thru the snow, walking by the side of

One who "wished to further real Christianity" (what is real Christianity?)—slandering the ministers, making vices out of their human imperfections?) declares they, the ministers, of course, ought to be willing to preach the gospel, "salary or no salary." Bread and clothing do not grow of themselves in a minister's home any more than in yours. Would it be very creditable to a minister to answer his little ones, begging for bread and warmth, "No, dears, it would not be right for me to expect anything from the people for my work amongst them, unless they offer it. Run around till you get warm, and you will have to go to bed hungry while I go out to try to save the saloon-keepers and gamblers we know of, in the east end of the town, from going to hell. Perchance our Heavenly Father will send us manna, as he did his people in the wilderness?"

No doubt there are lazy ministers existing, as well as lazy farmers, tho the latter have the advantage, as they can still profit thru hired help, if competent. What competent hireling will make a living for the preacher?

It is perfectly absurd to say or believe what "Anon" says in The Guide for July 21: "It appears that nearly

G. B. Boon, also that of "A Farmer." They do not talk what they imagine, but what they know and what anyone with commonsense and good judgment could see into.

There is one thing ministers must feel and that is the great responsibility connected with their work. They are stewards who must answer to God for the way they have used the talents entrusted to them. Do we feel such a responsibility? Perhaps many of us are only too anxious to shift it to where we think it belongs—on the ministers—and turning our backs to them, if by chance our conscience confronts us, we maybe are ready to answer as Cain of old, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Sincerely yours,

DAFFODIL.

"ARM-CHAIR" FARMING

Dear Miss Beynon:—With your permission I will take the opportunity to say a few things in answer to Helen Maloney. I do not know whether she is country or city bred, but somehow I gather that she does not belong to the country. If she did, I think she would be able to sympathize more with the country women; and find less room to criticize. How easy it is to sit at a desk in some city office and make copy out of the things that are not as they should be in the country.

I am a farmer's wife, the mother of four children, and have, at present, a family of nine to look after. I have seen something of life in three provinces, in the country, in town, in city, in villages, and I don't think any place could lay claim to a monopoly of dirty, nagging, childless women. You may find some of these wherever you go. Of course, you will not likely find any screaming chickens in the city, nor yet a cow to milk. That same cow might be the reason why the farm woman cannot put on her Sunday frock of an afternoon; for where is the woman who can milk cows without getting some spots on her clothes? And perhaps that same Sunday frock has to last more than the year she speaks of.

We get criticized for that, too; our old-fashioned clothes and our lack of a fluffy pompadour, and our hats set on our ears, etc., etc. It is so easy to see the unlovely side of anything; but sometimes we must strain our eyes to discern anything worthy, especially about the country and the folks in it.

Now, I am not saying that the things which have been written in this page at times are not true; but, while written about the country women the same could be said about plenty of women in the city or town. All the clean folks do not belong to the city; nor all the dirty ones to the country. But anyone who gives the matter a thought knows how much easier housekeeping is in town than it is on the farm. Not one woman in a dozen or a hundred in the city does as much work as the average farmer's wife. She has bread to bake, butter to make, and has her own washing, ironing, cooking, canning, paperhanging, sewing, etc., to do, besides gardening and poultry raising, and no woman who is not skilled in all these fine arts should think of making a home in the country. It takes a smart woman to be a successful farmer's wife.

Well, perhaps I have said enough, but I believe the majority of childless mothers, or those with but one child, belong to the city. The women there want to get out to bridge parties, or afternoon teas, or to see the sights. For that reason it ought to be easier for them to wear the necessary smile, for out here there is no diversion or recreation.

We certainly find it hard enough to live up to all the dictates of arm-chair farmers; even if it were possible to do so. Some of those should be transported to actual farms, and then we would see what kind of a list they would make of it.

BLUEBELL.



A happy little Grain Grower

his intelligent, faithful horse. Do you know how much he was paid one whole year—an especially hard year for the farmers? If you wish the exact sum I can write and ask him, as I do not remember, but it was just near \$100, with occasional gifts of butter, eggs, and meat. How would you divide that on a family of eight or nine? Could it pay for the groceries, coats, shoes, medicines—for there was sickness and death in our family, too—until times grew better and the rest of the salary would be forthcoming? Oh, no! Mother made over and made over old clothes till there seemed nothing left that could stand the wear and tear of active school children, and took in two boarders (very "unminister-wifely") and worked early and late.

My parents managed to give to the seven of us children each an education. The older of us have been able to pay back to father the loans he had to make for us. The two youngest will soon be able to pay theirs.

Tho moving to towns a little larger than the town mentioned above, we have never lived in any house rent free, except the ones father had built, and if ministers in most of the large cities do, what about those in the thousands of small places. The people in far-away places and small towns wish to have the gospel preached to them, too, and how much can they usually offer a minister?

everyone but our ministers has to toil and sweat with that anxiety in mind" (saving money for old age). "Anon" also tells us that, "miners, carpenters, farmers, railroad men, etc., toil very earnestly and many times with very little profit." And whom are they toiling for? Perhaps themselves alone, and trying every chance to get the better of their neighbors. We see that in town amongst the merchants and out here in the country amongst many of the farmers.

Notice this assertion, "The minister rarely misses a dollar of a large salary, and has very little expense." It might profit "Anon" to make some investigations. I can furnish at least fifty addresses of honest ministers who could and would give truthful information.

The farmer is mentioned who puts in ten to fourteen hours a day for a season, and you know very well that when the average farmer has worked for twenty and forty years, he is the owner of land, buildings, stock and machinery, and a bank account besides. Have you noticed all the automobiles around the country? How many are owned by ministers? With their large salary, and love of ease why do they not appear in their autos oftener?

Soldiers are pensioned, even those with rotten characters, for the good they have done their country during just a short time of their life.

I enjoyed very much the letter of T.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

They are Worthy

When the Patriotic Acre scheme was brought before the convention at Regina, it was on the understanding that each farmer contributing would give the proceeds of one acre to the fund. Many of our members, however, have thought it their duty to make a more liberal contribution and so we have a lengthening list of contributors of two or more acres each. All honor is due to those who have contributed their acre for the benefit of the Motherland at this critical period in her history—and they now amount to thousands—and they will not misunderstand us if we give a special word of praise to those who have so enlarged their vision, for "They are Worthy." The following is a full list of such contributors to date:

Contributor	Association	No. of Acres
Chas. McCarthy	Prairie Star	5
W. A. Kennedy	Conquest	5
P. H. Kennedy	Conquest	4
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Corbin	Balmoe	3
Chas. E. Craig	Sunshine Valley	3
W. A. Stewart	Findlater	3
Neil McLean	Bailey	3
A. L. Smith	Duff	2
Jas. Smith	Duff	2
Chas. Haylock	Duff	2
S. Matthews	Duff	2
E. H. Haylock	Duff	2
M. Montgomery	Centre Hill	2
R. W. Sully	Centre Hill	2
T. M. Sloper	Centre Hill	2
R. J. Campbell	Lemberg	2
T. M. Morgan	Thunder Valley	2
E. G. Cooper	Thunder Valley	2
P. Petuacu	Dahinda	2
Frank Potts	Poplar View	2
Jas. Russell	Young	2
Wm. R. Grant	Prairie Star	2
Jas. E. Good	Fillmore	2
John P. Kerr	Conquest	2
J. A. McCusky	Conquest	2
Ava Quibel	Conquest	2
Robt. Twisdale	Conquest	2
Dr. C. W. Carr	Craig	2
J. C. Keeler	Bickleigh	2
G. A. Popescu	Dahinda	2
W. R. Adamson	Fairlight	2

CHEAPER TWINE

We received two sample bales of twine. Our local dealer gave us a price of 10 cents per lb. for cash and 10½ cents until October 1. for 550 feet extra manilla. Being unable to raise money at the bank, we were obliged to avail ourselves of this offer of credit. This price is the result of our organization, and we regret being unable to deal through the organization.

A. E. MORRISON,

Sec. Robsart Local.

Note.—A great many encouraging letters are received from time to time by the Central Office, but it is always an encouragement to note that the farmers thruout the province are realizing that the low price at which they can purchase twine and other commodities, even outside of the Association, is attributable to the fact that they have gone into business themselves and established their own co-operative purchasing department within the Association.—J.B.M.

HELPED HIM OUT

At a meeting of our Association, one of the members—a farmer and implement dealer—said that if he could not sell a car of twine which he had on hand it would break him up in business, and he offered it to members of the Association only for 10 cents cash and 10½ cents until October 1, for extra manilla 550 feet twine. A vote of the members was taken and was unanimous for taking the offer. The dealer then took orders for delivery, but when some of the orders were called for he was short, having sold or taken orders for more twine than he had. He is now filling the orders with 500 foot twine and charging 13 cents per lb.

The Association wishes to recover from him for its members who have been thus cheated. Have we the power to so recover by civil action against the dealer, not having had a written agreement between the dealer and the Association and not having done this business thru our Central Office? If not, is there any recourse for those who ordered at the 10 cents or 10½ cents and are now compelled to pay 13 cents for shorter twine?

LOCAL SECRETARY.

HOW DEBTORS AND CREDITORS MAY CO-OPERATE

The following are extracts from a circular sent out from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and should bear good fruit.—J. B. M.

"How can a debtor make satisfactory arrangements with his creditors when the money he has to distribute is less than the amount he is expected to pay?"

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Many farmers and other debtors who were fortunate last year will seek an answer to this or a similar question this year.

Plain Talk to Creditors

Last year, when a crop failure in a large part of Saskatchewan was inevitable, many creditor partners as well as many debtor partners faced a serious situation, but by concerted action the difficulties and dangers were reduced to the minimum. Your "partners" on the farms in the West and South-west struggled along thru the winter, got seed for their land in the spring, and now have the prospect of a good crop. Of the difficulties many of them had in pulling thru the winter you may have heard. The difficulties of others you may never know. A few left the country. Those who remain will, in the majority of cases, have last year's notes as well as those due this year to meet.

When they could not pay last year you got chattel mortgages and other security as collateral to your claims. You were on strictly business principles entitled to some security in cases where your former security was depreciating, but you were not entitled to a mortgage on everything visible and invisible, movable and immovable, on your debtor-partner's domain to the exclusion of the claims of other creditor-partners. Neither are you entitled to use that chattel mortgage as a club this fall to exact a larger payment than is your share. The only uses to which that "security" should be put are as collateral to strengthen your credit with your bank, and to prevent a loss in the event of your debtor-partner being "sold up" by the sheriff. Even with a good crop this fall very few of the men who were "carried over" last fall will have enough to pay all their due debts this year. The same motive—a sense of partnership—which induced you to carry them last year demands that you treat them with corresponding consideration this year. The fact that a farmer has a crop which will pay your claim in full does not justify you or any other creditor demanding full payment if, by getting it, you deprive some other creditor of a share to which he is entitled, or jeopardize the interests of your partner on the land with his loan company. Your active partner on the land is still struggling with the handicap of the "lean years." Your duty and interest as partner demands reasonable and considerate treatment this fall.

A Few Words With Debtors

There is a "best" way for debtors to conduct their business so as to reduce or avoid friction between themselves and their creditors and between one creditor and another. Last year's unpaid obligations, as well as those maturing this year, will have to be considered and, as far as possible, paid this fall.

Debtors and even creditors themselves will agree that a certain class of debts, such as operating expenses, should be given a preference over another class, such as indebtedness for equipment. The former, in the case of farmers, will include such items as wages, threshing, taxes, groceries, twine, rent, blacksmith and repairs. As a general rule the bank loan will, for obvious reasons, be regarded as belonging to the preferred class, but should not properly be so classified where the money had been loaned to buy equipment. Interest on the mortgage loan should always be considered in the "preferred" class, not because of the loan company, but because it is to the advantage of the borrower that the loan company's interest should not be in arrears. In the "ordinary" class of claims may be included such debts as land, lumber, machinery, livestock and all other items of equipment. Mortgage loan principal also belongs here.

If a farmer has not enough money to pay all claims he should pay all items classed as "preferred" as well as interest on all other debts. If he cannot accomplish this he might pay a part of all his "preferred" claims and interest on all "ordinary" claims. And it is highly desirable that the machinery, livestock and other "ordinary" claims should

be paid off as soon as it is possible to do so, as dealers in such commodities need the money for their business. It is very important to make a distribution which will not only show a desire to be fair, but that is fair.

The Effect of "Security"

The fact of "security" will enter into the question and influence the farmer in his payments. "Security" on a farmer's chattels, as has been stated, should be considered by creditors as "security" only and be used only as collateral, and in the event of an assignment, or if unsecured creditors should "close in" on the debtor. But it should not be used as a club to coerce the debtor into making larger payments than his cash warrants. Banks have been permitted to lend money on the security of growing crops, and security on growing crops may be taken to cover advances for seed grain, but for no other purpose can a growing crop be directly mortgaged.

Loan Companies' Leases

As a general rule creditors should not be given security on cut or threshed grain, altho there are conditions under which a lease in favor of the loan company would appear to be warranted on the ground that to the extent to which it insures payment of the loan company's interest, it protects the farmers from foreclosure action. But interest on mortgage loans should never be allowed to fall in arrears. It may be necessary to point out that this emphatic advice to keep interest and taxes paid up is not given in the interest of the loan company alone, but quite as much in the interest of the farmer and of unsecured creditors. Land is a farmer's wealth and the source of his revenue and if taxes and interest are paid when due there is little danger of the mortgage being foreclosed.

Some New Laws Affecting Farmers

Perhaps, too, the provincial laws were never more favorable to farmers. As requested by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in February last, the government recently amended the Exemptions Act so that four horses or oxen or mules are now exempt from seizure instead of three as formerly. Moreover, if a farmer has given a chattel mortgage on all of his stock, only those over and above the number which are exempt from seizure under execution can now be sold under chattel mortgage; and only the sheriff or some other person duly authorized by him for the purpose can seize or sell chattels under a chattel mortgage.

The Farm Implement Commission has reported to the legislature, and the Farm Implement Act is now in force. In the words of a collection agent of one company, the act "does not leave the companies a single loop hole."

Mistakes Some Debtors Make

Among thousands of letters written by both debtors and creditors during the past year, it was interesting to note the number of cases in which accounts were handed to lawyers for collection because, according to creditors, debtors did not pay their debts nor pay attention to letters written by creditors. Perhaps no single complaint was more general than this, nor did any act of omission result so often in legal expenses being heaped upon debtors. It is regrettable that this should be the case with men who can least afford it.

Debtors could also avoid trouble by knowing accurately their ability to pay and, if they have to make promises, by remembering that the time of performance will soon arrive and that he who performs what he promises is more popular than he who promises and fails to perform.

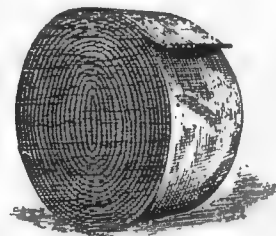
Collection Evils

Implement companies tell us that they are compelled by the aggressiveness of their competitors to keep an efficient collection staff in order to get "their share" of the annual crop proceeds, but would be perfectly agreeable to taking "their share" when debtors cannot pay all, altho until methods change they cannot expect to get "their share" unless they go after it. The collection agency is a big expense to the companies which

they would gladly save, and certainly no farmer would urge them to keep collectors in the field.

What is the solution? Could debtors in their dealings bring about an improvement by distributing their revenue among their creditors on an equitable basis so that each one would get a fair share? By adopting such a practice and establishing a reputation for fairness and reliability, might not farmers who do so reasonably expect that in a year or two they would cease to be visited by the special collector? "Dishonest thru force of circumstance" is a phrase sometimes used by creditors, but it merely means "forced by special collectors to give some creditor a preference to which he is not entitled and unable by circumstances to pay the others what he would like to pay them." Many a man has got into costly difficulty with his other creditors or his loan company because he was too much influenced by an expert at collecting and paid one creditor more than he could spare without treating others unfairly.

So long as people buy on credit they will have notes to pay in the fall, but could not much of the present difficulty be avoided by being frank with creditors, by laying full and correct information before them regarding assets and the proposed distribution of revenue, and by following unswervingly a fair and equitable plan of paying creditors from the resources at one's disposal? The more this is done, the sooner will "co-operation" replace "competition" in collection methods.

EQUITY
THRESHER
BELTS

AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES

We have contracted with a large and reliable firm of manufacturers on an advantageous basis. These prices are an example of the benefit of co-operation. Compare with other quotations, and remember ours are freight paid to your station.

PRICES, FREIGHT PAID, to any Station in Saskatchewan:

ENDLESS CANVAS BELTS				Price
Width	Ply	Length		
6	4	120	.....	\$22.85
6	4	150	.....	28.10
7	4	120	.....	26.35
7	4	150	.....	32.45
8	4	120	.....	28.90
8	4	150	.....	36.85
9	4	120	.....	33.40
9	4	150	.....	41.25
6	5	120	.....	28.15
6	5	150	.....	34.70
7	5	120	.....	32.70
7	5	150	.....	40.35
8	5	120	.....	36.90
8	5	150	.....	45.60
9	5	120	.....	41.50
9	5	150	.....	50.90
6	6	120	.....	33.40
6	6	150	.....	41.25
7	6	120	.....	38.70
7	6	150	.....	47.80
8	6	120	.....	43.95
8	6	150	.....	54.40
9	6	120	.....	49.25
9	6	150	.....	60.95

Prices of Leather and Rubber Belting on Application



The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Central Sec.
MOOSE JAW, Sask.

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W. D. Trego .. .	Edmonton
W. D. Trego .. .	Gleichen
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MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE

We have the following report from W. H. Anderson, of Dewberry. The Central Office very much appreciates the self-sacrifice of those members of Union No. 98 who took the time and trouble at this busy season of the year to go over and help to get the Wellsdale people re-organized:

"In fulfillment of a promise granted to two Wellsdale men who drove eight or ten miles to the regular meeting of Dewberry Union No. 98 on August 7, to ask for help in re-organizing the Wellsdale Union, five members of the Dewberry Local journeyed to the Wellsdale schoolhouse on August 21. Unfortunately, three of the five were unable to remain for the meeting, which did not commence till late in the evening. A spell of warm weather had brought harvesting on with a rush, thus necessitating haste with the finishing operations of the haying season. However, to the pleasure of those farmers who attended the meeting the remaining two were able to stay and give such advice, information and encouragement as several years of U. F. A. membership enabled them to impart. The Wellsdale Union was organized a number of years ago in a really good district, the people of which are mainly engaged in dairying and stock raising, but for some reason not very apparent, the union never seemed to have got properly onto its feet. We hope that as a result of our visit this union will shortly be in good working order.

"Some of those attending the meet-

"AJAX"

Thresher Belts

ENDLESS



Made in England to meet the requirements of the Canadian West, from the highest grade cotton duck

Waterproof and Frostproof
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed

\$26 and up

Write us now for prices on any size

Get our Catalogue on Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders, Etc.

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A Strong, Durable, Seamless Shaped COTTON Grain Bag

Each **14^c** Each

Send Your Order to
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.,
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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should sent.

ing were from the adjoining district of Rusylvia, as the people of both these places think of coalescing in one strong body. The attendance of P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, district director and organizer, had been requested, but brought a prompt response from him that he regretted the time was too short to make satisfactory arrangements to be with them on this occasion, but would be much pleased to visit them later. Accordingly this meeting chose the temporary chairman as secretary, and decided to arrange a date with Mr. Austin when they thought they could get a large crowd and have more choice in electing permanent officers. It is hoped to secure at least fifty members, so that we can expect soon to have the satisfaction of seeing Wellsdale-Rusylvia, which we have been watching for some time, put on the U.F.A. map as a live and powerful unit of our progressive organization."

GOVERNMENT SEED

J. D. Smith, superintendent of the Seed and Weed Branch of Alberta Department of Agriculture, writes calling attention to the report of the Colinton Union, No. 540, which appeared in The Guide on August 4. The report referred to the weed question and the introduction into the neighborhood of wild oats, buckwheat, mustard, etc., thru seed shipped in for the assistance of settlers who had poor crops last year.

Mr. Smith points out that the resolution does not distinguish between the Dominion and Provincial governments, referring to both under the term "our government." As a matter of fact, the seed grain was distributed by the Dominion government, whereas the provincial government is responsible for the enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the government "which is continually reminding the farmers to keep their land free from weeds" is responsible for the "injustice of contaminating a new and virgin district with noxious weeds and undoing the work done by the good farmers of the district."

BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION

The following report has been received from Cloyd Foster, Secretary of Lunnford Union No. 409, which was recently organized:

"I take pleasure in forwarding the enclosed names of paid-up members in our local. I think it possible to make our organization a power for good. We have already effected a saving by buying our binder twine together in one large order. At present I am negotiating for a lower threshing rate for our Union, with good prospects for success. We also look forward to much pleasure in a social way this winter and trust the organization will prove a success. As I am anxious to promote the work you might send me a few organization reports, annual reports and constitutions, and I shall endeavor to get a few more unions organized."

THE NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM OF FARM LOANS

I have before me the State Advances Act of New Zealand, dated December 4, 1913, and I think it may be interesting, if I analyze its main provisions, so far as they apply to farm loans. The Act is a Dominion measure, not provincial. I think a provincial law would be more likely to be adapted to our provincial conditions, and to be administered in harmony with them.

The Act is administered by a superintendent, appointed by a "Commissioner," who is appointed under the Public Service Act, 1912. The superintendent is "assisted" by the State Advances Board, whose resolutions are binding on the superintendent. This board consists of the superintendent, the under secretary of crown lands, the

valuer-general, and two other members appointed by the government. It is thus a government board. Further, the governor by order-in-council, may make regulations covering the whole business of the Advances Office, including even "specifying the rules of good husbandry," regulating, I suppose, the farming on lands mortgaged to the government for a loan.

The business of this board, so far as it relates to farmers, is to make advances to settlers on first mortgage. The various lands, on which advances can be made, are specified in the Act, but I will confine myself to "freehold land," which may correspond somewhat with our ordinary patented or purchased land.

The valuation of all land is to be made by the Valuer-General of the government. "First class security" land is entitled to a loan which shall run for 36½ years. "Second class security" secures a loan for 30 years, and "third class security" for 20 years.

The interest charged is to be one-half per cent. above the interest paid by the government. In the Act of 1913, basing on paying 4½ per cent. interest on the government debentures, the government is to charge 5 per cent. interest on farm loans, plus the amortization charge for the repayment of the loan. That works out in the following manner: On "first class security" loans, repayable in 36½ years, the borrower pays 6 per cent. per annum, in two half-yearly instalments of 3 per cent. each; 5 per cent. per annum of this is interest and 1 per cent. per annum capital. On "second class security" loans, repayable in 30 years, the borrower pays nearly 6½ per cent. per annum, of which 5 per cent. is interest. On "third class security" loans repayable in 20 years, the annual payment is nearly 8 per cent., of which 5 per cent. is interest.

The reader will see that the money for loans to settlers is raised by a straight government loan, on the security of the taxes of the Dominion of New Zealand, and that the interest charged to farmers is one-half per cent. more than the interest paid by the government. I have no information concerning any amendment to this Act, since the end of 1913. If the act is not amended, the working of it has probably stopped under the war conditions, for the act does not allow the government to borrow at more than 5 per cent. interest, and I should suppose it will not be possible for New Zealand to borrow at 5 per cent. at present.

Besides the interest, the borrower has to pay all the fees for valuation, mortgaging and registration. The buildings have to be insured and kept in repair.

The superintendent has power to call for immediate payment of the whole debt and to foreclose at once without notice, if any instalment is a fortnight overdue. There are many other provisions in the Act; many other classes of loans; I have simply tried to give the main provisions that bear on our subject of long time farm loans.

The Dominion of New Zealand, with its ten provinces, has borrowed for advances to settlers about 42 million dollars; has outstanding on mortgages about 37½ million dollars; has a reserve fund of \$250,000, and carried forward a profit at end of March, 1914, of nearly one and a half million dollars. Most of the loans are under \$2,250.00, the average amount of all loans being about \$2,000.00.

This is a government scheme, entirely under government control, open to all the dangers of political influence and abuse. Herbert Spencer says, "the most important thing about a law is the kind of national character which it tends to form." This law tends to make the people entirely dependent on the government, not self-reliant.

The money is raised on the public credit of New Zealand; the interest depends on what that public credit is worth in the money market. The borrower pays one-half per cent. more

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. S. Austin .. .	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long .. .	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery .. .	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan .. .	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop .. .	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. .	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks .. .	Jeinier

than it costs the government to borrow the money. Suppose under present war conditions money costs the government 6 per cent., the farmer would pay 6½ per cent. interest, and his amortization instalments would be:

On first class security, 36½ years, 7½ per cent. annually.

On second class security, 30 years, 8 per cent. annually.

On third class security, 20 years, 9½ per cent. annually.

This plan does not give the farmer any cheaper money than any well organized co-operative association would do; nor longer time, nor easier terms of repayment.

As a Dominion arrangement it is workable in so small a country as New Zealand, in Canada, I think, it would be unworkable. It would have to be a provincial measure. New Zealand is not half the size of Alberta, measuring nearly 105,000 square miles against Alberta's 250,000.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

A VISIT TO VULCAN AND LETHBRIDGE

On August 17 I had a meeting at Vulcan, where we started the U.F.A. up again, and I hope in such a splendid district, and with so successful a co-operative society, the farmers will build up a very powerful union. From Vulcan at the request of Vice-President Dunham, I went on to Lethbridge, attended an interesting meeting at Coaldale, and saw what I could see in the short time, of the farms near Lethbridge. The grain crops were splendid; the men were busy on the alfalfa fields, and the great growth of alfalfa on the irrigated lands was a revelation to me. Mr. Fairfield showed me over the experimental farm, and my greatest surprise there was the apple orchard, where a number of apple trees showed a very considerable load of really good apples.

I also went thru the Coaldale Nurseries with my old friend Arch. Mitchell who is certainly doing a fine work for the province in raising and acclimatizing many kinds of bushes and trees. I knew, of course, from my own experience, and that of many others, that we could raise currants and raspberries, but I have always been skeptical about raising other fruits in Alberta. When I looked over Mr. Mitchell's thousands of trees and bushes, and saw the orchard on the experimental farm, I felt that in some parts of this province at any rate, success with currants, gooseberries, raspberries, black currants, strawberries, apples, cherries and plums was pretty certain, and I expect to see during the next years a considerable increase in little farm orchards. If they don't bring in money, they will make the farms pleasanter as homes.

I found in Lethbridge an interesting experiment going on of co-operation between city men and farmers in the live stock business. About 70 Lethbridge citizens guarantee \$150 each to assist reliable farmers in the vicinity of Lethbridge in buying live stock, particularly dairy cows. On the security of this guarantee a bank advances the money, to the extent of \$300 to \$400 to each farmer. The farmer practically buys the cattle himself for cash, gives the bank a lien note on them and their increase, and pays off the loan in say six months to two years. There is a reserve of 5 per cent. taken, as a kind of insurance on the cattle. In this way the farmer gets the cattle at the lowest cash price, and has a reasonable time to repay the loan with interest to the bank. This is a help to farmers who could not secure the bank credit for themselves. So far \$5,198.36 has been given out in this way. The business men in the city look upon it as a reasonable way of improving their town business by increasing the prosperity of their country customers. Perhaps some other towns and cities will go and do likewise.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President; Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PROTECT YOUR CROP FROM FIRE

The attention of the farmers is called to the following circular issued by the Canadian Northern Railway. The danger of fires during this hot weather is very great, and farmers should take special care that their crop after being in stook is protected from that danger as far as possible. The farmers thru whose land the railway passes and those in close proximity should on no account neglect providing fire breaks for protection against fires started by railway engines. The railway companies remunerate farmers for plowing these fire guards.

Canadian Northern Railway

The attention of all concerned is called at this time to the great need of care with fire.

Canada is engaged in harvesting the biggest crop it has yet produced, and while the fine dry weather is ideal for this work, it is also very favorable for fires. There never has been a time in our history when wheat has been so plentiful or so valuable to the Empire. It is a patriotic duty we owe our country to move this crop with the least possible delay and loss. With such dry conditions we can expect some losses by fire, but with watchfulness and carefulness such fire losses will be kept down to a minimum.

We may not all be able to go to fight in Europe, but preventing fires and conserving the grain for the allies is one of the very important ways we can "do our bit" for the Empire right here in Canada.

M. H. MACLEOD,
General Manager

Winnipeg, August 20, 1915.

PATRIOTIC ACRE SUGGESTIONS

J. L. Brown, district director of the Lisgar District, writes the following respecting the proposed method of the Pilot Mound Branch for collecting the proceeds of the Patriotic Acre. As suggested by Mr. Brown, the same method might well be adopted by other branches similarly situated. Some such plan would be the means of creating enthusiasm for the patriotic scheme, and a demonstration of the work the Grain Growers' Association is doing in the district. If "nothing succeeds like success," so nothing encourages a man to join an association more than a demonstration that the association is doing some good.

At points where there is no farmers' elevator, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company will issue cash tickets for the grain delivered at any of their terminal elevators at Fort William prices less freight, and probably at points where neither of these companies have elevators, other elevator companies will do the same. These cash tickets can be handled thru the secretary of the branch association.

Mr. Brown says:—"In regard to collecting the donations towards the Patriotic Acre, I intend at Pilot Mound to set a day after the fall work is done and have every contributor bring in his wheat and put it in the Farmers' Elevator. We will try and give it something of the nature of a public celebration. The ladies of the Home Economics Society will supply lunch. In this way I hope to get in touch with many who have not yet signed the pledge. My plan also would be to hold a public meeting in the afternoon, when the manner of disposing of the proceeds could be discussed. I think some such scheme as this could be carried out at the larger points."

CANADA GRAIN COMMISSION

The Canada Grain Commission held a sitting in Winnipeg on August 31. The principal business before the commission was the fixing of the tariff schedule of charges for storing and cleaning and elevating in interior and terminal elevators.

The Canada Grain Act requires that operators of terminal elevators must submit a schedule of charges to the grain commission before the first of

September each year. If these tariffs are approved by the commission they become effective September 1, and remain in force until the following first of September. The interests of the Grain Growers' Association were represented by J. B. Musselman, secretary of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; C. E. Dunning, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and T. A. Crerar, The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The tariff fixed upon at that sitting will govern the elevator charges until September 1, 1916.

PATRIOTIC ACRE PLEDGES

Information to hand indicates that some of our branches have not done much yet to secure pledges to the Patriotic Acre scheme. The responsibility of getting this canvass completed in each district rests upon the officers of the branches. This titanic struggle for democracy, liberty and freedom of the subject in which the Empire is engaged imposes a duty on those who remain at home as well as those who are fighting the battle at the front. The duty of caring for those who are dependent on our soldiers at the front and making provision for the future needs of those who will be returning maimed for life and incapacitated for earning their living is pressing hard upon us. If everyone will "do their bit" these needs will be in a measure provided for.

ON RURAL CREDIT

President Taft gave out in a document prepared by the Department of State and addressed to a meeting of governors "that on an average commerce and industry paid 4 per cent. for the use of money and agriculture 8½ per cent., and asked the reason why." Since then Senator Fletcher, chairman of the United States commission on rural credit, made a statement in congress, giving as a result of his investigation that commerce and industry paid 4 per cent. for the use of money and agriculture 10 per cent.

Is there any reason why agriculture should not be placed on an equal footing with commerce, industry or any other business? A common error in the discussion of this important problem is not to treat agriculture as a business nor to treat banking as a business distinct from commerce. The facts are that banking is the controlling business—a private business organized and conducted for profit and profit only, and should receive the same kind of consideration as any other business. Agriculture is not only a business, but the basic industry and the greatest of all businesses. The question of placing agriculture on an equal footing with commerce, industry or any other business, in the matter of securing necessary capital, is the great problem now confronting us. Other countries in which agriculture is a basic industry have solved the problem by a system of long time investment banks entirely separate and distinct from the commercial system.

In the agricultural countries of Europe, Australia and New Zealand where a commercial and an investment system of banks are developed side by side, the experience is that investment banks operate to the benefit of the commercial banking system and the unquestioned advantage of the whole people. It is also the experience that the investment

banking system can be administered for a mere fraction of the cost of administering the commercial system.

The solution of the problem for Manitoba seems, therefore, to lie in the provincial government establishing an investment bank to provide "Static Capital" for the farming industry which could be administered cheaply and the money provided at a low rate of interest on long terms of payment. The annual payment as compared to the present mortgage loan methods would be so small that the difference would go a long way towards providing a working capital. Payment of principal would be extended over a period of years—thus making the farming business more secure and consequently more attractive to the commercial bankers as a field for short loans necessary in the production of crops.

Remove the discrimination against agriculture and place the business of farming on an equal footing with other businesses or industries and the farmers will themselves take care of rural uplift and solve the question of noxious weeds and other rural problems which are now agitating the urban minds. Then the boys and girls will be much more apt to remain on the farm and the question of farm labor and urban unemployment will be relieved.

GOOD ADVICE

The success of the farmer depends upon two things—the cost at which he produces and the price he receives for his produce.

Be a progressive farmer. That is the only kind worth being, and every farmer can be that kind. No matter how much you fall short of doing what you would like, you can at least do a little better than you have been doing, and as long as one is learning more and doing better, it is well with him.

The Range that Lasts a Lifetime

Kootenay Steel Range

The Range that Lasts a Lifetime

A Household Guide and Recipe Book FREE—

A reliable source of information on domestic questions, with a mass of tested recipes that will make the KOOTENAY still more valuable to its users, has just been compiled for us from all the best available sources. We will gladly send a copy of this book (as long as the edition lasts), to ALL who fill in and mail coupon below.

This is the Range with a Dust-Proof Washable Oven

Invariably you dust your oven before baking. Isn't this the case? If you are a KOOTENAY user this duty is unnecessary—with old-style ranges it is almost essential. Did you ever wonder where this dust came from? Ovens that need constant dusting are made with seams and rivets in the top—over which smoke and ash-dust pass—heat loosens the rivets, and dust drops through whenever the stove is shaken. THE KOOTENAY OVEN HAS A SEAMLESS TOP. This is not all—THE KOOTENAY OVEN CAN BE WASHED LIKE A CHINA DISH.

This Oven is made of Nickel-plated American Ingot Iron, that may be easily and thoroughly washed with soap and water WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER OF RUST. The VENTILATED OVEN carries off all odors that arise from cooking or baking. The KOOTENAY OVEN is SQUARE, DEEP AND ROOMY. The ALUMINIZED CENTRE RACK adds greatly to baking space, as the baking is done equally as well on the rack as on the oven bottom. This BOTTOM IS REINFORCED to prevent buckling, and protected by asbestos. So the KOOTENAY Oven will wear easily five times as long as the incorrectly designed one of ordinary iron. THE NICKEL-PLATED OVEN MEANS GREATEST RADIATION; therefore is most economical and radiation is even, thus giving best baking results.

You might easily overlook all these good points in the KOOTENAY Oven, because there are so many others in the rest of this range.

The FIRE BOX linings are made in nine pieces of heavy-weight Semi-Steel, which is practically indestructible. The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES have two faces—one for wood, one for coal—instantly interchangeable.

The KOOTENAY has a DUPLEX DRAFT that ENSURES AN EVEN FIRE.

The POLISHED TOP is a bright, smooth, easily cleaned surface (no black lead necessary).

And there is NO REACHING for Dampers, because the DAMPERS ARE IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

Look at the picture and note the general "dress" of the KOOTENAY. Then ask your dealer to "show" you and tell you the rest. You'll soon be as great a KOOTENAY enthusiast as we are.

Remember—The KOOTENAY is guaranteed



McClary's

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London, Ont., Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, St. John, N.B.

My Name

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My Dealer's Name

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Gentlemen—Send me FREE Copy of "Household Guide"

"G G"

Stockmen Attention!

If you are thinking of shipping any stock to So. St. Paul or Chicago this season, please bear in mind that we are situated at both markets, and able to give you the very best of service. We make a specialty of handling Canadian consignments. Being situated at all U. S. markets patronized by Canadian stockmen, consignors to our firm have no additional commission charge to pay in case it is deemed advisable to re-forward consignments from So. St. Paul to Chicago. This is a great advantage to Canadian shippers.

Our Weekly "LIVE STOCK REPORT" will upon request be sent Free to anyone contemplating shipping stock to South St. Paul or Chicago

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Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care—We'll do the rest

MILKING SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRE HOGS

D. W. WARNER & SONS, Edmonton and Tofield, Alta.
Pure-bred Milking Shorthorns. A few young bulls from the best Canadian and American stock, from which we have been breeding successfully for over thirty years. All our stock has been carefully selected for both milk and beef. Herd bulls "Dakota Chief" and "Braemar Mackay" (dam "Lady MacKay II," Sedgwick Demonstration Farm).
Registered Berkshire Hogs. We have a number of choice young Berkshire boars and sows from our well-known prolific strain, long bacon type, all from large healthy litters. This is an exceptional opportunity to get into pure-bred hogs before prices rise, as there is certain to be a big demand for breeding stock this fall. Pedigrees guaranteed.
Prices Reasonable. For further particulars call or write—
GOLD BAR STOCK FARM BEAVER MEADOWS STOCK FARM SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
H. D. Warner, Manager A. C. Dodds, Manager J. B. Warner, Manager
Drawer 399, Edmonton Box 82, Tofield, Box 136, Tofield
D. W. WARNER, EDMONTON, ALTA., General Manager

Clydesdales, Shorthorns (Beef and Dual Purpose Strain), Shropshire, Oxfordshire

Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. **ORDERS NOW TAKEN FOR RAMS AND EWES FOR FALL DELIVERY.** This years winnings of our stock at Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions only: 12 Champions, 8 Reserve Champions, 2 Gold Medals, 45 Firsts, 30 Seconds. Prices and terms very attractive.

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BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM, I can please you
THOS. NOBLE DAYSLAND, ALTA.

Farmers' Private Secretary

PAYS FOR ITSELF 10 TIMES EVERY YEAR

Make all the money you can out of your grain by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. Many farmers would have saved from \$10 to \$50 on a car of grain alone if they had kept copies of all their letters and saved them to avoid disputes.

The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. It contains the following:

One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/4 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care.
Two Handsome Grecian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 by 10 1/2 inches (to fit the file) and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters.
One Hundred fine quality white Envelopes.
Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, same size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters.
Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose.
One set of Complete Instructions for taking copies of your letters, filing them properly and keeping your business in good shape.
The whole outfit is all sent in one order, carefully packed and all charges prepaid.

The Farmer's Private Secretary
In use



Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Enclosed find \$2.00 for which send me at once one FARMERS' PRIVATE SECRETARY.

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Edmonton Exhibition

Edmonton exhibition this year reached the high water mark of success. In the comparatively few years during which Edmonton has been included in the western fair circuit it has rapidly developed, until this year one of the very keenest competitions amongst all branches of the livestock exhibits ever staged in Western Canada took place in the northern capital city. One of the drawing cards of the exhibition was, of course, the holding of the Percheron futurity, which brought out a splendid display of promising youngsters of the black and grey drafter breed. The judges were: Clydesdales, Robt. Graham, Toronto, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Percherons, J. M. Fletcher, Elgin, Ill.; Shires, J. M. Gardhouse; Belgians and Suffolk Punch, Robt. Graham; Shorthorns and Herefords, Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus, Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; sheep, J. McCaig, Edmonton, and hogs, W. J. Elliott, Olds, Alta.

Horses

The Clydesdales were out in fair numbers and some very close competition was in evidence. P. M. Bredt had a very good string of females, and "Poppy," his splendid aged mare, again justly brought home the female championship. In the aged stallion class "Gay Douglas," by "Scotland Yet," owned by Neil Cameron, Innisfail, was first, Bredt's "Royal Trustee" second, and Butler's "Solicitor

"Browndale" being put up over either "Burnbrae Sultan" or "Oakland Star." The unbeaten record thru the whole show circuit of Watt's "Gainford Perfection" as male champion and "Silver Queen," as female champion, was upheld.

The addition of two local herds, those of Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, and W. R. Stewart, Halkirk, to the herds of Bowman, of Guelph, and McGregor, of Brandon, caused some interesting competition among the Aberdeen-Angus classes. The local herds had some very creditable animals, but, being shown in field condition, they did not have the finish for top places of the other herds. McGregor's "Evreux of Harviestown" was champion bull, and his "Key of Heather" was female champion.

The Hereford line up was particularly good. Alberta has some very strong herds of these splendid range cattle, and the local exhibitors were well to the fore against the three herds which have competed at the other shows. Exhibitors were: Frank Collicut, Calgary; V. W. Smith, Camrose; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield; James Page, Wallace-town, Ont., and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont. Grand champion bull was "Bonnie Brae 31," owned by J. Page, and Chapman's "Miss Armour Fairfax" was grand champion female.

Holsteins are strong in Alberta, and the showing this year was very creditable indeed. There were three new herds exhibiting, namely, those of E. Eckert, Edmonton; Duke of Sutherland, Hay Creek, and J. J. Bell, Horse Hills.



"Beau Fairy," female junior champion and reserve grand champion at Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.

General" third. Champion and reserve stallions were "Dunrobin Pathfinder" and "Dunrobin Hiawatha," owned by W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon. Other exhibitors well in the money were: H. Burns, Edmonton; A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar; W. E. Butler, Edmonton; Mrs. M. G. Bredt, Calgary; W. R. Minnick, Edgerton; J. A. Jamieson, Halkirk; D. Thorburn, De Winton, and P. H. Winter, Lacombe.

The Percheron awards on account of the important futurity are given in a separate report.

Some good individual Shires were shown by Tom Rawlinson and G. L. Warner, both of Innisfail. Rawlinson's "Hampton Royal Friar" was champion stallion, and Warner's "Queen Carlton" was champion female.

Belgians were not of any high standard, but some useful types were shown. "Perfection," owned by W. R. Gordon, Ryley, was champion stallion, and "Suzanne De Holder," owned by S. C. Villetard, was champion mare. Three representative Suffolk Punch horses were shown by the Diamond B Ranch, Nainoa. "Morton Freeman" was champion stallion.

Cattle

The line up of Shorthorns was practically the same as at Regina and Saskatoon, and no very material changes in placing were noted. In the aged bull class perhaps it is difficult to justify

Bevington's herd seemed to have the type which best suited the judge, and the heaviest end of the awards went his way. The judge's placings were not altogether consistent with those given at other shows, and did not give quite as much satisfaction generally as might have been wished. Bevington's bull, "Count Tensen A," was grand champion male, and his cow, "Jacoba Johanna," was grand champion female.

Unfortunately only R. Ness' splendid herd of Ayrshires was showing this year. Formerly much more competition was in evidence among Ayrshire breeders. In Jerseys the same two herds contested for the ribbons, namely, those of R. H. Bull and Sons, Brampton, Ont., and J. Harper and Son.

Sheep and Hogs

In sheep local exhibitors were well to the fore, and in all classes excellent representatives of the several breeds were in evidence. Naturally, in a range country, there were some particularly good grade sheep shown. Some of the breeds were represented by one exhibitor. In Southdowns, Johnston Bros., Langdon, Alta., exhibited alone, so did A. McEwen, Byron, Ont., in Shropshires, H. Smith, Camrose, with Leicesters, and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, with Dorset Horns. In Oxfords, Hampshires and Suffolks competition was keen. Exhibitors of Oxfords were: G. R. Ball, West

Salisbury; H. S. Currie, Castor, and Peter Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont. Taylor took most of the firsts and had grand champion ram, while Arkell showed the champion ewe. Suffolks were shown by J. Bowman, Guelph,

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Ont., and W. R. Stewart, Halkirk, Alta., and Hampshires by P. Arkell and Sons, A. B. Campbell, Edmonton; A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont., and A. Taylor, Edmonton. Campbell had the champion ram and McEwen won all the prizes on females except second on aged ewe, which went to Taylor.

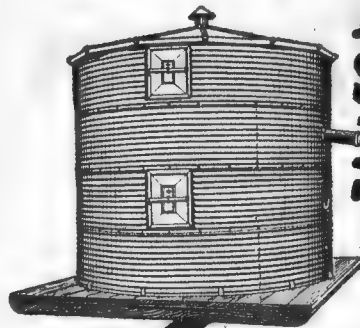
The swine exhibit was the best ever seen at Edmonton. There was lots of competition and splendid types to work with. In Berkshires the exhibitors were: Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont.; C. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man.; S. Swift, Viking, Alta.; A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.; W. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta. Champion boar went to Swift and champion sow to Gilbert. Three full Tamworth herds afforded quite unusual competition. Exhibitors were: S. I. Hamby, Munson, Alta.; S. Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont., and W. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta. Hamby showed the champion boar and Dolson the champion sow. John Maurer, Clive, Alberta, had the misfortune to lose six head of his best females from overheating at Saskatoon, and hence did not figure so strongly in the prize money for Duroc Jerseys as at other shows. The loss is a heavy one, but he has the foundation stock at home from which these exhibition sows came, so that he can replace them by something just as good. Besides Maurer, W. Bailey, Wetaskiwin; O. C. Miller, Strathmore, and H. P. Paris, Maybridge, had strong herds. Miller had both the champion sow and boar. Yorkshires afforded a good show. Exhibitors were: A. D. McDonald and Sons, Napinka, Man.; G. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta.; and S. C. Swift, Viking, Alta. McDonald had both the champion boar and sow. In Poland Chinas, Wieneke's famous herd obtained practically all the awards, J. H. Bell, Horse Hills, Alta., being the only other exhibitor. In Hampshires three herds showed that more attention is being paid to this breed. Those exhibiting were: W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta.; I. R. Lindsay, Clover Bar, Alta., and A. J. Ottewill, Clover Bar, Alta.

PERCHERON FUTURITY AT EDMONTON

With a view to encourage the production of high class individuals and also with the object of demonstrating the high quality and suitability of the Percheron horse for the most exacting farm work, the Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association offered in 1913 to hold a futurity contest at the exhibition making the highest grant to be used as prize money in these classes. In that year the first competition of this kind in Canada was held in Winnipeg, and a very splendid showing was present. Last year, 1914, Lethbridge secured the futurity, and a line up of the very best of western breeding opened the eyes of formerly sceptical horsemen to the possibilities of the Percheron. No longer is it possible for anyone, no matter how bigoted he may be, to declare that Percherons are fine bodied beasts, but they do not possess clean enough feet, legs and action to stand up to heavy work. Those types have passed, and the Percheron of today, thanks to the efforts of individual breeders as well as the work of breed societies, approaches as closely to the desired type for general heavy work as any other draft breed. General demand requires a horse with plenty of weight to enable him to stand up to his work, with reasonably sound, clean limbs to wear well under heavy work. The line up of Percherons at Edmonton this year showed that these requirements were being very closely bred up to, and the magnificent blacks and greys obtained from the most prejudiced observers the admission, unwilling perhaps, that they are fully worthy of being classed in the front rank of the draft breeds of horses.

The futurity stakes were, of course, the chief attraction. To be eligible for these prizes colts had to be entered previous to February 1, 1915. Over \$1,000 was awarded in these two classes, ten prizes for fillies and ten for stallions. The first prize was \$100 and the lowest \$25. There were eleven stallions and nine fillies shown, all of which were bred and owned by the exhibitors. The judging was very satisfactorily done by J. M. Fletcher, of Elgin, Ill., and exhibitors were: Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares, Bar U Ranch, Pekisko,

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Alta.; the J. C. Drewry estate, Cowley, Alta.; W. E. and R. C. Upper, Calgary, Alta. and North Portal, Sask., and Geo. Lane, Namaka, Alta. The battle royal raged between entries in both classes from Lane and the Drewry estate. An interested visitor at the show was Wayne Dinsmore, the well known Percheron authority and secretary of the Percheron Horse Society of America. Mr. Dinsmore was very greatly surprised at the excellence of the showing. The placing was as follows: 1, "Marmion," by "Halifax," Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; 2, "Habitoll," by "Habitus," Drewry; 3, "Marvel," by "Halifax," Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; 4, "Habidit," by "Habitus," Drewry; 5, "Monarch," by "Halifax," Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; 6, "Habigiges," by "Habitus," Drewry; 7, "Emperor," by "Pinson," Lane; 8, "Prince Charlie," by "Bijou," Upper; 9, "Empire," by "Pinson," Lane; 10, "Jurefris," by "Jureur," Drewry.

In the filly classes the progeny of the same two stallions, "Halifax" and "Habitus," struggled for supremacy. The placing was as follows: 1, "Mountain Maid," by "Halifax," Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; 2, "Habimari," by "Habitus," Drewry; 3, "Melissa," by "Halifax," Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; 4, "Encore," by "Pinson," Lane; 5, "Polyanthus," by "Habitus," Drewry; 6, "Maple Leaf Queen," by "Halifax," Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; 7, "Black Beauty," by "Bijou," Upper; 8, "Energetic," by "Pinson," Lane; 9, "White Socks," by "Bijou," Upper.

Breeding Classes

The other Percheron classes were just as keenly contested. Geo. Lane brought in some new stock from his ranches and caused a sensation by winning both male and female championship with horses which had never been shown before. Other exhibitors besides those already mentioned in connection with the futurity were: W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta.; J. C. Groat, Spruce Grove Centre, Alta.; T. Bazley, Edgerton; T. Rawlinson, Innisfail; J. Schroter, Bremner, and Hamilton Bros., Innisfail.

Awards were as follows: Aged stallion—1, "Icare," Lane; 2, "Iranien," Groat; 3, "Interne," Schroter; 4, "Just," Bazley; 5, "Inanine," Rawlinson. Stallion, 3 years—1, "King George 5th," Lane; 2, "Futurity," Upper; 3, "Joker," Thorne; 4, "Kimbo," Lane. Stallion, 3 years—1, "Lord Nelson," Lane; 2, "Lucifer," Lane; 3, "McCallum Mac," Upper; 4, "Napoleon of Silver Crest," Upper; 5, "Winston," Hamilton Bros.

Brood mare—1, "Quickstep," Upper; 2, "Anna Belle," Bazley. Foal—1, Upper; 2, Bazley. Yeld mare—1, "Irelandaize," Lane; 2, "Rosine," Upper; 3, "Superb," Lane; 4, "Irene," Upper; 5, "Hestia," Lane. Filly, 2 years—1, "Lena," Lane; 2, "Lucinda," Lane; 3, "Quicklight," Upper; 4, "Jetage," Thorne. Champion stallion was "Icare," Lane, and the same breeder's "Irelandaize" was champion female.

Keep the Colt Growing

In a recent number of Wallace's Farmer there appeared an excellent article on the "Weanling Colt," which farmers would do well to carefully consider. The facts stated are so timely and applicable to our conditions that it is scarcely possible to write anything more appropriate, so that the article appears in full below:

In the slums of crowded cities we sometimes see ragamuffins picking up their living off the street. The Chinese famine sufferers make their appeal to us, and not in vain. We are pleased to do our best to help the destitute Belgians.

On too many farms, the weanling colt is the embodiment in animal form of the ragamuffin, the Chinese famine sufferer, and the homeless Belgian. During the summer time, with pasture and his mother's milk, the young colt was thriving. But now, with the bone and muscle building material of his mother's milk withdrawn, and with only straw, coarse hay, and a little corn and oats, the young colt is in truth badly neglected, and soon looks the part. He goes into the winter weighing, with his milk-fat, perhaps 600 pounds, and is lucky if he holds

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his own till the following spring, having changed in the meantime from a rather smooth, attractive youngster to a rough-coated, pot-bellied individual with neither spirit nor promise.

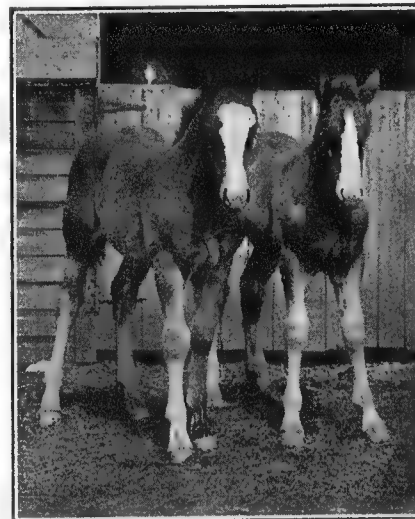
"But wait till you see this colt pick up on pasture," says the owner. Yes, he does pick up on pasture at a remarkable rate, but he never regains all of his lost ground. Colt fat once lost can never be regained, and the colt which was properly fed during its first winter will start out its second winter weighing from 50 to 200 pounds more than its neglected brother.

This is largely an appeal to sentiment, but we do not expect to convert any one of our friends to improved methods by sentimental appeals alone. We do not desire to, and if we can not prove that it really pays to feed the weanling colt right, our readers are perfectly free to continue the common practice.

At the Nebraska station, one lot of weanling colts was fed an average daily ration of about ten pounds of alfalfa hay and four pounds of a corn and oats mixture, while another lot of ten colts ate an average daily ration of about eight pounds of prairie hay and cane hay mixed, together with four pounds of the corn and oats mixture. The alfalfa colts gained 150 pounds, while the prairie hay and sorghum colts were gaining 100 pounds.

Ideal Grain Mixture

At the Pennsylvania experiment station they fed some weanling draft colts



A couple of money makers if proper attention is given to their feed and care this winter

what is considered to be an almost ideal grain mixture. It was five parts of shelled corn, three parts of oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal given at the rate of five pounds per head daily during the first three months of the winter, and then gradually increased during the remainder of the winter to seven and one-half pounds. For roughage in this experiment, eight pounds of silage and seven and one-half pounds of hay were fed daily. Four colts on this ration made an average gain of 244 pounds in 168 days, which is nearly one and one-half pounds daily.

Both the Nebraska and the Pennsylvania experiments were continued over the summer and the second winter. Taken together, they indicate clearly that with good grade draft colts it is possible, by liberal feeding the first winter, the second summer, and the second winter, to bring a colt to 1,300 pounds in weight as a coming two-year-old. If but little grain is fed on pasture the second summer, and only alfalfa hay or clover hay is given the second winter, the colt will probably not weigh over 1,100 pounds as a coming two-year-old. If the hay is not clover or alfalfa, the chances are that the coming two-year-old will not weigh over 1,000 pounds. The ordinary two-year-old, on account of the treatment received as a weanling,

often does not weigh much over 900 pounds.

Does it pay to make a colt weigh 1,300 pounds at two years of age? Of course, it all depends on the market and the cost of feed. With feed prices as they are at present, there is no reason why a good feeder should not put on a pound of horse flesh for 10 cents or less. These experiments indicate that the feed cost of a 1,300-pound two-year-old need not be more than \$50 above that for a 900-pound two-year-old. His value on the horse market, however, will probably be at least \$100 over the 900-pound colt.

It looks as tho too many are neglecting the horse business in favor of hogs. We are not afraid to feed plenty of 60-cent corn when hogs are worth \$7 or \$8 per hundredweight. But we are afraid to feed our colts as they should be fed, even tho 100 pounds of colt flesh may be worth \$25. A hog can make more flesh out of 100 pounds of grain than any other animal on the place; but when it comes to converting grain into cash, we are not altogether sure but that the horse is distinctly superior to the hog.

The Horse Market

The draft horse market has not yet been greatly influenced by the war; but undoubtedly it will be. It will be a long time before we see the business in imported Belgians and Percherons begin again. This will undoubtedly stimulate the business of our American Belgian and Percheron horse breeders. The war demands a rather lighter type of horse than is looked on with favor by our best farmers. Nevertheless, it is removing hundreds and thousands of horses which otherwise would have been used in farming. The inevitable result will be a scarcity of horse flesh of all kinds, and the man who feeds his weanling colt liberally this winter will make no mistake even if corn gets up to 75 cents, oats 50 cents, and hay \$16.

What is the very best ration? That all depends on the prices of feeds available, and how soon the feeder desires to sell his colt. With a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay for roughage, we advise a grain mixture of about eight parts of corn, three parts of oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal. With mixed hay, we suggest six parts of corn, three parts of oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal, while with timothy, cane, prairie hay or straw, we suggest five parts of corn, three parts of oats, three parts of bran and one part of oil meal. If bran is cheaper, pound for pound than oats, it may be substituted to some extent for the oats. Cottonseed meal may be substituted for the oil meal, altho we prefer the oil meal. The amount of feed should vary from three to eight pounds daily, according to the judgment of the feeder. We understand that the French sometimes give as much as ten or fifteen pounds, but this is considered to be too much under our conditions.

The feeds suggested above can scarcely be used in the West, since all the constituents mentioned are not readily available. The above, however, will give some idea of the kind of feed best suited to colts. Good bone and muscle are of first importance in the horse and feeds which tend to produce these should be chosen. All leguminous hays are rich in lime, one of the essentials for strong, flinty bone, so that good clean alfalfa or clover hay, free from dust, will give the very best results. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," recommends as a fair allowance of grain for a colt, measured in oats, 2 to 3 pounds for colts up to one year, from one to two years of age from 4 to 5 pounds, and from two to three years old from 7 to 8 pounds. Bran should be included in the colt's grain ration. It is deficient in lime, which is so valuable for bone building, but it is rich in phosphorus, which is also an essential component of the bones. Bran fed in reasonable quantities has a gentle laxative action and assists in keeping a healthy condition of the bowels. Lime can be supplied by feeding legume hay. Always use bright, clean oats. See that no grain is left for any length of time in the feed box. Nothing so quickly causes stomach trouble as sour, musty, stale feed. Give the colt a chance this year and find out for yourself whether it pays or not.

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Last week representatives of the farmers' organizations and the farmers' co-operative companies of the three Prairie Provinces met in Winnipeg and agreed that in the interests of grain growers they should issue a circular letter dealing with this question. This letter has appeared generally in the press. Look it up and read it carefully. These men have studied conditions both from the producing and the selling end. Use their warning as you see fit.

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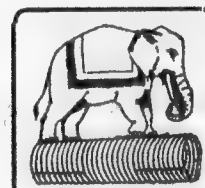
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1044	2 "	2 "	8 "	7 1/2 "		85 "	11.50
1045	2 "	2 "	10 "	9 "		100 "	13.55
1046	2 1/2 "	2 1/2 "	10 "	12 "		120 "	15.90
1048	3 "	2 1/2 "	10 "	18 "		140 "	18.10
1050	4 "	2 1/2 "	10 "	24 "		180 "	21.95
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Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 16, 1915

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Prospectus on Application

At this year's examinations of the Institute of Chartered
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successful from all other schools and colleges combined.

MAY WE PREPARE YOU FOR A BUSINESS CAREER?

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements
appear on this page are institutions of proven standing
in their respective branches of education and The
Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in
selecting from them those which they consider best
suited for the education of their sons and daughters.Change of
Name

Havergal College Winnipeg

will be known from this time as

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Preparation for Manitoba Matriculation. Special Advantages for Study of Music, Art and
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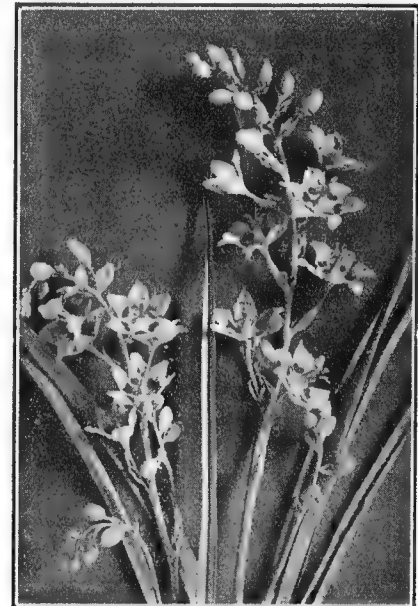
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To those who cannot leave home we
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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS NOW

Nature on the Prairie

Notes and Photos by S. J. Wigley,
Edgerton, Alta.

Zygadenus Elegans

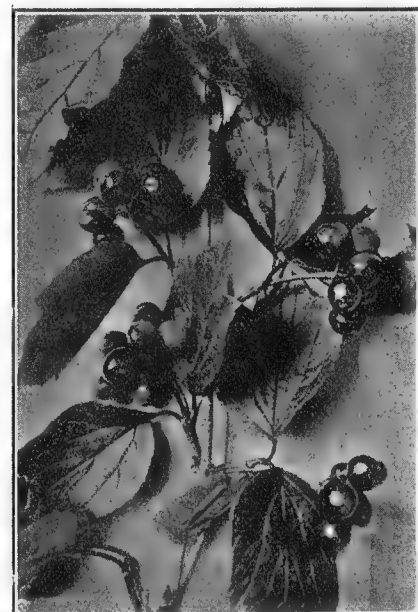
This is one of the poisonous plants
of the plains, and seems to possess no
common name. It is particularly dead-
ly to sheep that feed upon it and is in
consequence dreaded by stockmen.The plant has simple grass-like
leaves and the flower stem—short-
ened in the photograph—is from one
to two feet high and bears a raceme of
dainty greenish white flowers. There is
also a dwarf species known as death
camas, that is even more deadly than
the one illustrated and occurs in abun-

ZYGADENUS ELEGANS

dance in some localities. Both bulb,
from which the plants grow, and leaves
are poisonous, paralysis and often
death resulting in a few hours.Heavy losses are yearly reported
from the sheep ranches in Montana
not only from the camas but from false
lupine and loco weeds.

High Bush Cranberry

(Viburnum Opulus)

Altho not related to the true cran-
berry, the fruit of this well known
bush is in great demand for the mak-
ing of jellies and is often associated
with "Thanksgiving turkey." Many
housewives preserve the fruit whole by
simply keeping the berries covered with
clean cold water till required for use.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY FRUIT

The bush is found from New Brunswick
to British Columbia and is known un-
der a variety of names—wild guelder
rose, white dog wood, squaw bark,
May rose being some of them.The fruit is a bright red in color
when ripe and the bush itself is some-
what similar to the maple leaf arrow
wood (viburnum acirefolium) whose
fruit is black.

THE TORONTO NEWS ON TAXES

(From The Forest Free Press)

The Toronto News says:—"The
farmers of Canada must pay taxes like
other people." If the farmers of
Canada had to pay taxes only like other
people the "stay in Ontario" and
"more production" campaigns, on
which the Dominion and Provincial
governments are spending the people's
money, would be unnecessary. The
News knows very well that the farm-
ers do "pay taxes like other people,"
and then some. It is The News, with
its big printing presses and type-setting
machines, made in the States and im-
ported free of duty, that is not "pay-
ing taxes like other people." Nearly
a million dollars' worth of these big
presses and machines have been im-
ported free in the past two years, and
the duty which would have been col-
lected, had the big publishers "paid
duty like other people," had to be
made up by the farmers. In this shirk-
ing of its fair share of taxes The News
is one of the worst sinners in Canada,
because it professes to be more loyal
than most other people, and uses its
Yankee-made duty-free machines to
tell the farmers that it would break up
the Empire if they were allowed to
trade in the States. The farmers con-
stitute the only industrial class in Can-
ada who have to pay taxes on their
invested capital, their raw material and
their machines and implements. The
greatest boon the farmers of Canada
could be given would be legislation
that would enable them to "pay taxes
like other people."

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

WHY THE W.A.U.F.A.?

In these days, and especially in connection with our Association, there is no term in more general use than that of "co-operation." The necessity for it has been emphasized over and over again until we are almost tired of hearing it; but it seems the most difficult thing to arrive at in practice. The cheerful setting aside of personal desire to yield to that of the majority of one's club associates, the subordination of personal gain to that of the highest interests of others, shows a breadth of mind and development of character rare enough to be remarked upon when found. A person combining such virtues is a treasure for any society.

Now, judging from letters I have received, a question has arisen in some of our clubs concerning the value of a certain kind of co-operation, viz., that with the U.F.A. "Why," they say, "should a part of our membership fee go to the Central office? Why cannot we be an independent body and run our own show, without being connected with the men's organization?" Well, as a matter of fact we could, if our aspirations were limited to the making of desserts and the raising of poultry; but our aims are wider than that. Look at some of them—banish the bar, which, thank Heaven, has been gloriously achieved; equal suffrage; policy of peace. The trouble is that too long we have been content to think our duty done when our homes were kept tidy—tho we wore ourselves to a frazzle to do it—and our children clothed and fed more or less properly. It was not a matter of indifference to us that our boys were degraded body and soul by the curse of drink or that the lives which, God knows, cost us mothers so much went out prematurely and in unspeakable anguish on the field of battle. We considered ourselves powerless to avert it. Today we no longer fold our hands in mute resignation; instead women everywhere are saying, "From all these evils we are the greatest sufferers, therefore we are going to fight them." But how? By petitions? No! Miles of petitions would count for very little. The most we could hope for from our agonized appeals would be a polite promise that at some future time they might be considered. It is the vote that counts and that only.

Now look what the United Farmers of Alberta have declared for—equal suffrage, married women's property rights, prohibition and international peace. In other words they are championing our cause where we are too ignorant, apathetic or powerless to champion our own. And remember, they are the voters. Don't you want to line up beside them?

As to the membership fee and the proportion which is to go to the Central office, I may say that the whole question will be discussed at the next convention. Be sure to come and bring or send your grievances along. We invite suggestions and criticisms from every auxiliary. We are only in the formative stage, very young and very green, and only thus can we know where the difficulties are. Every member has an opportunity to help make the constitution and we hope they will take advantage of it.

Two other things I should like to add. One is that if you are loyal to your local U.F.A. it will give you assistance and backing in your efforts to make your auxiliary a success. Try it.

And lastly, if the auxiliaries only knew the assistance that the Central office has given to their provincial organization, and the anxiety of those in charge that as organized farm women we should be a real power for good in the community and the province, backed up as it is by their substantial help, there would never again be the question of our need of them.

LEONA R. BARRETT.

HOME NURSING AND FIRST AID

Dear Miss Stocking:—In reporting on our past work I shall refer to a very interesting meeting held at the Osage school house by the Osage Women Grain

Growers in May. Our paper on "Home Nursing" was then taken up. Our doctor was at this meeting and gave us a very good talk on the general care of the health. Mrs. Kilby, one of our members who has been a nurse, very kindly answered all questions put to her regarding nursing, and the discussion was greatly enjoyed by us all. The topics were sick bed, temperature and baths for sick patient. You see we had a good deal to cover in one meeting, so along with first aid work for next meeting we decided to continue the same topics.

Between this meeting and the following, Mrs. Matthews, our district director, visited us. Altho the day was stormy the meeting was well attended. We had one new member join us at this meeting and the promise of one at the next meeting. At this meeting Mrs. Matthews spoke on the "Aims and Possibilities of the Women Grain Growers." To say every one enjoyed Mrs. Matthews is putting it mildly. We feel this is what our Women Grain Growers need, that is, speakers to come to our meeting once in a while. It seems to put new life into us and to get outsiders interested in our work. I am sure that the visit of Mrs. Matthews did our little town a great deal of good and we all enjoyed having her very much.

Mrs. Davenport read an excellent paper on "First Aid Work" at this meeting. She took up the subject of bleeding and stopping bad cuts from bleeding. A paper written by Mrs. Butterfield on "How to Get the Best Out of Farm Life" was also read. Tree planting was also spoken of for our cemetery. The W.G.G. had a picnic at one of our school houses and the men folk planted trees around it. All families from the school house came and we had a pleasant time.

Since our hotel bar has been closed we have been offered a rest room in the hotel, right off the street. So I am pleased to report that we may get our rest room after all without any expense to our women folk. I am afraid this isn't a very good report, but I didn't want you to think that the women of Osage had given up all their good hopes to do something yet.

Yours truly,
MRS. F. W. BUTTERFIELD,
President Osage Women Grain

Growers.
The report is splendid and we hope to hear more from so enthusiastic a president. The hotel rest room is conclusive evidence of the great benefit that results from the closing of the bars. The hotel can now come into its own as a quiet place that women and children will not be alarmed to enter. The school picnic with the planting of trees is a step that can not be commended too highly.

E. A. S.

PURITY AND TEMPERANCE

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Women Grain Growers of Idaleen held their July meeting at the home of Mrs. Crawford, which owing to bad weather was not largely attended. The topic for the afternoon was along purity and temperance lines and was introduced by a paper given by Mrs. Lindley. In the discussion that followed there seemed much diversity of opinion regarding the efficiency of the new liquor law and the conclusion was reached that as yet it is too soon to judge. The board of managers of the church had asked the ladies to assist them in giving a fowl supper on August 6, so considerable time was taken up in making the necessary arrangements.

At the suggestion of the vice-president, the secretary was instructed to send greetings to our president, Mrs. Sanson, who is at present in the East.

Lunch was provided by the hostess and heartily enjoyed by all, after which the meeting adjourned.

MRS. A. C. M. HENDERSHOT,
Secretary Idaleen W.G.G.A.

We are always glad to hear from enterprising Idaleen. Their secretary is one of the reporters that we can rely upon keeping us in touch with their work.

E. A. S.

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To \$100, \$10	Cash, \$6	Monthly
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To 300, 15	Cash, 7	Monthly
To 450, 20	Cash, 8	Monthly
To 600, 25	Cash, 10	Monthly

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WILLIAMS, Five Octave	35.00
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BRANTFORD, Six Oct., Cabinet	55.00
DOMINION, Piano Case, Seven Octave	80.00

PIANOS

THALBERG, Square	\$ 80.00
IMPERIAL, Upright, Small Size, Ebonized	95.00
H. L. HOERR, Large Size, Ebonized Case	165.00
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DAVIS & CO., Large Size, Circassian Walnut	225.00



AMERICAN CO., Large Size, Mahogany Case	\$250.00
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STODARD, Medium, Burl Walnut	260.00
EVERSON, Mahogany	278.00
ENNIS, Classic Design, Walnut	280.00
KRYDNER, Mahogany Case	285.00
NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, Medium Size, Walnut Case	320.00

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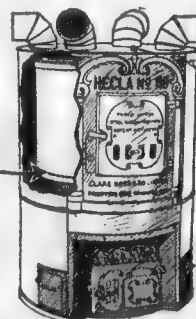
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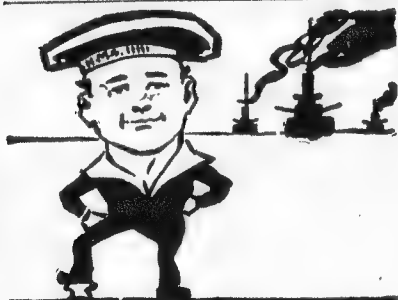


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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

You have been very patient, little folk, about hearing the result of the last competition, the Cleverest Thing I've Known a Bird, Animal, or Insect to do, and now at last your patience is to be rewarded.

The prize winners are Hendricka W. Vanson, age 16, Lewiswyn, Sask.; William Maser, age 14, Hilda, Alta., and Andrey Williams, age 12, Holmfild, Man.

Honorable Mention

Special mention is due to the stories sent in by the following writers: Dora M. Anderson, age 10, Blucher, Sask.; Esther Paintin, age 10, Kronau, Sask.; Martin G. Peterson, age 8, Minnedosa, Man.; John Kyle, age 11, Harris, Sask.; Phoebe Bishop, age 12, Unity, Sask.; Annie Girling, age 11, Wawanessa, Man.; Mildred J. Sissons, age 11, Grand Coulee, Sask.

THE NEW STORY CONTEST

In your excitement over the results of the last story contest, don't forget that there is a new one under way at this very minute.

The subject of this contest is a big one and leaves plenty of room for every one to try for a prize, with a fair chance of winning it.

We want you to tell us which of the wild things you know is best fitted for its life, can get its food the easiest, and has the fewest enemies or the best way of overcoming them.

Write the story as charmingly as possible and send it as soon as it is written to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Don't forget to give your age and to get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that it is correct and that the story is your own work.

Write on only one side of the paper and in pen and ink.

The competition is open to any boy or girl under seventeen years of age, and three prizes of story or nature books will be given for the three best contributions, while a pretty little Maple Leaf pin of membership in the Young Canada Club will be sent to all new writers.

DIXIE PATTON.

A TALKING CROW

A Prize Story

I had a crow three years ago. His name was Harry and whenever I called him he would come. On the 30th of June, I took him home and fed him raw gopher meat all the time. Very soon he would eat alone and started talking and he used to say the funniest words you could think of. One day he was talking about ma and saying some funny words, we could not make out what he was saying, when all of a sudden he yelled out "Papa." One day, after we had had the threshers, who used to say hello! hello! the crow said the same thing.

We kept him until February when, one day when I was at school, he went outside and mamma was afraid to touch him, so he got frozen white before I came home. Staying out too long made him catch a cold and two or three days afterwards he died.

Last June I got two young crows. I had them for about three weeks when there came a three days' rain. One of them took sick and this morning he ran away while we were at breakfast and we have not found him yet. The other one is caged and is fed all the time, so I hope he will not get lonesome and die, so that I may be able to keep him.

My grandfather had a crow for five years, when one day it got poisoned in the drug store and went to grandmother's lap to die.

HENDRIKA W. VANSO.

Age 16 years.

CHARLEY

Charley was a little yellow chicken. One morning we found him out in the grass after a rain. He was wet thru

and we thought he could not live. However, we took him in and put him by the fire, and after a while he got all right. He used to hop around the house with his head perked up on one side and soon we found that he had to do this because he was blind in one eye. My sister, who was a great girl for hens, used to play with him until he got quite tame and she named him Charley.

I used to be very fond of Charley and so one day she presented me with him. He soon got to know his name and was very fond of me. When I would call out "Charley, Charley," he would hop along towards me with his head perked up.

He was very patient and used to let us dress him up in dolls' pinafores like a baby and then he would sit quiet in the doll's cradle while we played house. We used to wear spotted pinafores and while we were nursing him he would amuse himself by picking out all the spots, until at last our pinafores were full of tiny holes where he had pecked them.

One morning when I was getting up I saw Charley coming, so I called him from the upstairs window and he actually tried to walk up the wall to get to me.

But one day, when it rained, Charley was put in the back kitchen with the pup. Charley got frightened and began to flutter around, but the pup jumped up and killed him. We were all very sorry about poor Charley and tho we have had several tame chickens, we never had another like Charley.

ANNIE GIRLING.

Wawanessa, Man., age 11.

TWO BEAR STORIES

When I was a little girl about four or five years old and my sister was about three or four years old, a big bear came into our milkhouse and was going to take our butter when my mother saw it. We had two little dogs then and they were fighting it. It was quite hard for the bear. There was one dog on each side of it and when one would jump at him he would try to take it. The two little things were fighting for all their worth and were keeping the old bear's head going from one side to the other. While it was standing there my father ran out to the door of the kitchen and shot at him. He shot it somewhere on the shoulder; when he was struck he fell down dead.

Another time, not long after that, a bear came and got on our pig pen and was going to take a pig when papa shot at it. It fell down and gave a loud roar and ran down the hill as fast as it could. Papa ran after it, but he could not find it. Mamma, my sister and I were on top of the hill and it came up, but when it saw us it went away down again as fast as it could. We have never seen any bears since.

INA WATSON.

TAMING A WILD GOOSE

One spring some people we knew caught a wild goose. They penned it up and fed it and it soon became tame like the tame geese. They could let him out into the barnyard with them and he stayed. He got as tame as they were and stayed with them all summer.

In the fall they thought he was going to stay with them all winter, but one morning they found he was gone. He was not with the other geese and they knew that he had gone to find a mate and to spend a long winter in a sunny land. They never expected him back again.

To their surprise the next spring their wild gander came back with two others with him. Then they kept the three and the new ones became as tame as he had been.

Whether they went away that fall I cannot say.

DORA M. ANDERSON.

Age 10 years.

Chiclets

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

My New Hat

This Department is written Specially for The Guide by Ida C. Van Auken, of the Editorial Staff, Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia.

I do not think I have ever known a time when hats have been so graceful and varied as they are this season. They are in every size and shape imaginable, which is characteristic of sameness in designing, doubtless due to the seriousness of mind of the inimitable French designers during this trying period of wartime.

I think the most important point about a hat is that it should be becom-



ing, and now that hats are so very simple, and we can no longer depend upon soft, waving plumes and gracefully made bows to supply beauty, the hat itself must provide what it lacks in trimming, and this means that the shape must be well made and in a large enough variety to suit the different types of faces.

The dressy hats are both large and small, but, as we have worn small hats quite continuously for several seasons, the big, broad brimmed hats are generally considered the novelty of the year. There is a great deal of talk about "little hats being passe," but I must confess that I do not see any evidence of a lack of interest in them. In this day of motors women cannot manage to get along without at least one small hat. Hats designed especially for motoring, fitting well down on the head and tying under the chin or requiring the confining influence of a veil are seldom worn in town.

One must be snugly hatted, as well as smartly, and the tiny, close-fitting brimless toques seem to be about the most satisfactory type of headwear which meets all requirements. They are made of velvet, which continues to be the most fashionable millinery material, altho taffeta, faille, satin and many fabrics will also be used. Woolen textures have always been used, of course, especially by your English cousins in the smartest kind of sport hats, which they have always made better than anyone else in the world, but this season soft serge, worsted and the chamois and velour finish materials are made up into very chic straight brim sailors, small toques and berattas, for wear with one's very best tailored suit.

So popular has been the tam hat thruout the summer in all its versions that it did not seem possible for it to run over into the fall season. But here it is again, saucy, piquant and adorable, in the identical artists' tam of the Latin Quarter, in eight sections, made more jaunty by a long-stemmed tassel overhanging the ear, or a jaunty quill rising high on one side; or it may be a circular or shirred tam dignified by a fitted bandeau which almost makes you think it is a reversible brim, placed at the upper edge of the crown instead of at the lower edge where it properly belongs. They are for all ages, these tams, the younger girls preferring the more floppy, unstiffened ones.

One of the most charming hats and a decided novelty this year is that with the rippling brim. Extending wide out, like our new rippling skirts, they fall in the prettiest irregular curves, now concealing, then revealing sparkling eyes and dimpling cheeks. There is no doubt of the flattering qualities of a big curving brimmed hat of dark velvet; one is instantly relieved of the strain of trying to look pleasant and happy as in wearing a tiny brimless hat which reveals not only every wrinkle but almost every thought.

Another point about the new hats which pleases me immensely, for I am the most practical economist, is the fact that some of the loveliest ones can be so easily copied. Even the made of velvet they are made on the softest cape net or willow foundations, and the crowns are quite devoid of stiffening, the silk lining giving it quite enough body. Then the trimmings are so easy to make, and very often instead of a finished brim edge, which I defy anyone but a skilled milliner to make successfully, the edges are soft, extending one or two inches beyond the stiffening and often pasted together or turned under and finished with a long loose over and over stitch, buttonholing, the Kensington stitch or a half-inch running stitch in silk floss, zephyr or Angora wool. Then a curious little ornament of the same material is used as a trimming or the stitching is repeated around the upper crown edge. Futurist stitches they are often called, and when brilliant Indian colorings are used the result is particularly effective. Not only colors but black and white combinations are much favored. You will see a very pretty, simple arrangement on the rolled brim sailor illustrated here, the worsted wool edge being worked in the long and short Kensington stitch, which is so easy to work and goes very quickly.

The five-petalled conventionalized poppy is also of crochet, and you can make many interesting ornaments, including tassels and grapes, if you are familiar with this fascinating work and can steal the time from your war industries.

The small toque is a very popular shape, and very often this same type of hat has the turned up brim cut in three-inch slashes, a la battlement, and this battlement outline, by the way, will be used a great deal on broad, flat brimmed hats.

Taffeta is used for the hat and five knife plaited ruffles, which not only trim the hat but form the fascinating



ruff encircling the neck like unfolding petals.

By next month I hope to have a lot of easily developed ideas for retrimming and altering your last year's hats, and if there is any problem I can help you with, write to me, care of The Grain Growers' Guide. Of course, it is only by knowing what kind of hats you need that I can be of the most service to you.



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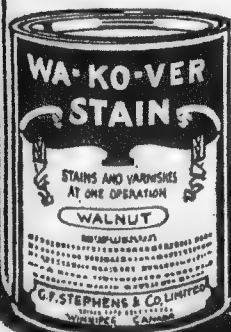
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26

A Forest Free Lance

Continued from Page 7

driv over to Five Mile Junction this evenin' with a man that wanted to ketch a train to Hattiesburg from Twenty Mile Camp."

A gleam of enlightenment flashed into Chivington's eyes. "Do you know who he was, Mrs. Potter?" he questioned eagerly. "Was it Mr. Kernan?"

"Yes, that's the one," she answered. "He said Deems told him there wasn't any other train back from this camp tonight."

Chivington turned to Deems. "So that's how you got rid of Kernan! You lied to him. There is another train tonight back from here. It leaves in half an hour if you're running by the old schedule."

"What'd you want to see Mr. Potter for, Mr. Chivington?" the thin washerwoman inquired, her hungry eyes searching his face.

"I want to tell him this company's trying to best him out of his home-stand," Chivington blurted, "and I wanted to post him how to protect himself."

"Great Lord!" gasped Mrs. Potter. "You don't tell me, Mr. Chivington—"

He beckoned to Glendora. "Come," he said, "we mustn't wait here if we want that train. It'll be easy to catch Kernan at Hattiesburg now."

A loud, sneering laugh from Deems followed them as they started to move away.

"You try to get that train," he threatened, "and I'll set every nigger in camp on you! I'll order them to throw you off into the swamp, both you and the girl! And they'd do it without a question!"

Chivington halted in perplexity. "I hadn't thought of that, Deems," he admitted. "You're just the sort of a dog who'd do a trick like that. I've a notion to—"

He didn't finish. Glendora had touched him on the arm, and his eyes softened as he faced her.

"It's only fifteen miles to Hattiesburg," she said. "I'm by no means an invalid. There will be plenty of time, and it promises to be a pleasant night."

"Yes," urged Chivington. "We'll walk!" she declared.

Continued Next Week

The Farm Demonstrator

Continued from Page 8

men told me confidentially: "I am not much of a farmer anyway, and I can hire a man who can do better than I can. So I just hire the best man I can find and turn things over to him. Then I get on my saddle horse and make the hired man's wages and more too, and it suits me a lot better."

Besides these two men, who spent practically all of their time trading, there were probably half a dozen others that tried their hand at it at odd times. It is safe to say that there were the equivalent of three self-appointed agents who made the salary of the three best men they could hire, and more, in that small community. Naturally you can expect any of these self-appointed advisers, agents, go-betweens, or speculators to object to the demonstrator, for if the latter comes up to what I would naturally expect of him, one of the first things he would do would be to organize for local, direct-deal business between farmers, as well as to organize for outside business.

Of course, a great deal will depend upon the personality of the demonstrator-agent—his tact, honesty and good sense. We have no more right to expect perfection in a demonstrator than in any other man, but if he has the right kind of foundation stock in him—unquestionable integrity and good sense—he will grow. Just as an organizer and agent he should be worth his cost, and the dependable advice and demonstration work we received in addition would be clear gain.

The ordinary hired man, if he is inefficient, can easily go where he is not known and obtain another job, but a demonstrator would find it quite difficult to get away from his record, so he has every incentive to make good. Like the school teacher, he will have to take lots of pounding and criticism, just and unjust. Verily, I do not envy him his job.

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O'LEARY, V.C.

(By an Irish Correspondent of the "Times," London)

I can recall Tom Kiely in his prime, I have seen the athletes who represented America at the Olympic Sports, and I have watched the All Black New Zealand team; but I have never seen a man who more impressed me with the sense of physical fitness than Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., home on leave from the trenches. In the few following days I had opportunity of observing him in many and varied surroundings—he always of course the idol and the central figure. Everywhere he bore himself as a hero should, simple and unabashed. On his way back from the Palace Theatre in Cork, he said merrily, looking at his bruised right hand, that he must get back to the trenches to rest!

Sergeant Michael O'Leary is only twenty-five years old. At one time he was in the navy, but was invalided out. The work of scraping boilers, and sitting cross-legged in the wet, gave him rheumatism of the knees, but he recovered to join the Irish Guards, and after serving with the colors passed into the Reserve.

In the R.N.W.M.P.

Soon after leaving the Irish Guards he learned an agent was over from Canada recruiting for the North-West Mounted Police, and as he was a shade under the height for the R.I.C. he decided to try his luck. The medical test for the North-West Mounted is very severe, but O'Leary was easily selected, and the hard, open-air work was much to his liking. All the patrolling is done on horse-back, and the average daily duty is thirty miles. O'Leary gave a taste of his cool courage in capturing two robbers after a running fight lasting two hours. The thieves were armed with automatic revolvers. O'Leary was presented with a gold ring, which he still wears, and the donor remarked prophetically, "If you do as well on active service, you will earn the Victoria Cross."

Rejoined the Guards

On the outbreak of war, none of the North-West Police were allowed to send in petitions, and late in November O'Leary joined his old regiment in France. There were only 140 left of the gallant battalion that fought stubbornly in the Brigade of Guards to protect the retreat from Mons. It was very hard to get O'Leary to speak of his deed of February 1 that won the V.C., and often he said that many had done more, but had not his luck. The Coldstream Guards were next his regiment, and their outposts were surprised and the position was lost. The Irish Guards had a shot at retaking it, but the fire was too heavy. A day passed

and the Irishmen wanted another chance, but the Coldstreams said the job was theirs. A heavy bombardment preceded the attack, and then the Coldstreams came out to cross the 200 yards that separated them from the German trenches.

O'Leary was an orderly that day, and not being for active duty, carried no bayonet. He had, however, all day been watching the country ahead, and saw the earth thrown up. The Coldstreams were met by a heavy fire, and the charge hung a little bit, and then in support the Irish Guards came out. O'Leary, fleet of foot, seems to have got well ahead. He had not got far when he felt the ground give, and, springing back, he saw a German bomb-thrower in a covered-in pit. He shot him, and hurrying on to an angle of a trench he had marked all day, he came on it sideways, and with five shots disposed of as many Germans; the second man fired at him but missed.

Captured the Gun

He saw his comrades busy with the bayonet farther up the trench, and leaving that job, he decided to make for the second point, some sixty yards farther on, where he knew a machine gun lived. If he could get there before it was remounted and brought into play, so much the better. He calculated it was dismounted during the bombardment lest it be put out of action. One quick glance showed O'Leary he could not cross the swampy ground between him and the machine gun, so away up the left he sprinted, and along the railway cutting, shoving in five more cartridges. He had started with his magazine carrying ten and one in the breach.

A jump, and he is off the crossing and down a pathway of sandbags and the machine gun section suddenly see O'Leary standing on their right front. The officer has his finger on the button to release the hail of lead when O'Leary fired. He never pressed that button. One can see the white scared faces of the others and O'Leary ruthlessly avenging many a hideous crime, steadily going down the line. One can hear him calling on his comrades and see the wild dash and the mud flying and the Irish Guards using their bayonets in that trench. O'Leary had emptied his rifle and won the Victoria Cross.

An Unspoiled Hero

In his little speech of thanks in the square of Bantry he told us he had only done his duty and he was going back to the trenches to try again. I heard him say he did not want a German sniper to get him; if the end came in a charge it wouldn't matter. The old Latin tag, "mens sana in corpore sano," kept coming back irresistibly to my mind in O'Leary's presence. His pleasant smile lights up the freckled face, and the clear blue eyes, alert and direct, that meet yours so steadily, are a true index of his simple, resolute heart. No superfluous tissue clogs the free play of his silken muscles; they are ready and alert for manly deed. And so with his mind; there is the fixed purpose to do his duty, and his soul is freed from all excesses that would cloud or obscure this one idea. Unshaken, he has carried this resolve on the battlefields of Flanders, and no man is more surprised that the world talks of his little turn of duty on February 1. He has been awarded the highest medals for valor from the British, French and Russian nations.

At a banquet in his honor in his native county he asked for lemonade, and when thoughtlessly pressed to take wine he closed the matter by stating gravely he had to "keep fit." Many hundreds of times was he asked for his autograph, and many hundreds of times did he comply.

THE DAIRY SIRE

The dairy bull, as well as every other breeding animal, should be handled from birth to maturity in such a man-

ner as to insure the fullest natural development. The underfed and uncared for calf will always remain undersized, and while his offspring may not be any smaller on this account, the question as to whether his undersize is inherited or caused by poor management can never be determined, and his desirability as a sire is thereby diminished.

As good or better results are usually attained by feeding the bull calf on skim milk as when whole milk is used, altho some breeders follow the practice of allowing the animal to suckle a nurse cow until eight months or a year old. Under ordinary circumstances the calf should be allowed to suckle its dam for two or three days, then gently broken to drink and allowed whole sweet milk for two weeks or more and then gradually changed to sweet skim milk. It is an advantage to feed the milk directly from the separator and before it becomes cold.

The calf should be taught to eat as soon as possible. He will begin to nibble grain and hay or grass at two weeks of age, and soon thereafter will be using a regular ration. He should be fed quite liberally on grain in connection with his skim milk and hay. For grain, corn with oats and bran or oil meal gives good results, while clover, alfalfa or other leguminous hay is best adapted to his needs. There is no particular advantage in keeping the calf fat, but there is no harm done if he appears smooth and beefy while young, as this condition will soon disappear. If possible the skim milk should be fed until the eighth or ninth month, or even longer.

Separate from the Herd

The young bull should be separated from the heifers by the time he is six months old, or even before if he shows signs of early development. He is best confined with other bulls of his own age or with young steers. By the time he is a year old he can be given light service, but he should not be used more than once a week. There is serious danger of impairing his future usefulness by too frequent service, and this is one of the most potent arguments in favor of keeping him confined.

The advantage of using him a little while quite young is that it permits his ability as a producer of high quality cows to become apparent by the time he reaches his fourth year of age. If his get fail to show good results at the pail, he can be disposed of while still quite young and a better performer secured in his place.

At one year of age a ring should be placed in the bull's nose for convenience in handling. This should be done regardless of a mild disposition on his part. Any bull of a dairy breed is likely to become vicious, and this should always be kept in mind. Under no circumstances must he be allowed to discover his own power, but he must always be kept in subjection. Treat him with kindness, but firmness, and never allow him to be teased or harassed either by man or by other animals. He should not be allowed to run with the herd, because a record of the date of breeding of the cows cannot be kept, heifers may be bred while too young or cows too soon after calving, and the bull exhausts himself and becomes an uncertain breeder.

While the advantages of keeping the bull confined are generally recognized, yet the method of confining him is sometimes far from what it should be. Too often he is compelled to remain in a dark, dirty stall where he has no chance to exercise. Under such treatment his breeding powers are weakened and he often becomes impotent by the time he is mature. He is best confined in a large, airy box stall, opening into a well fenced paddock, or a good shed in the corner of a lot is sufficient. Some provision should also be made to relieve him from torture by flies.

Exercise is important with the bull and he should be allowed plenty of it. Where more than one bull is kept on a place they can usually be placed in the same lot without damage, the occasionally this cannot be done on account of a vicious disposition.

A great amount of care and consideration must be given the bull from his earliest days up, but they are necessary in developing and maintaining his highest worth.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

148 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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MERCHANTS

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Get best results by careful
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to all consignments

209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 31.....	87½	87½	93½
Sept. 1.....	88½	88½	94½
Sept. 2.....	89½	89½	95½
Sept. 3.....	86½	86½	92½
Sept. 4.....	85½	85½	91½
Sept. 6.....	Holiday—Labor Day.		
Week ago.....	88½	88	93½
Year ago.....	110½	118½	125½
Oats—			
Aug. 31.....	34½	Sept. 45½	
Sept. 1.....	34½	Sept. 45½	
Sept. 2.....	35	Sept. 46½	
Sept. 3.....	34½	Sept. 47½	
Sept. 4.....	34½		
Sept. 6.....	Holiday—Labor Day		
Week ago.....	34½		
Year ago.....	54½	53½	
Flax—			
Aug. 31.....	145	145	
Sept. 1.....	143½	143½	
Sept. 2.....	143½	143½	
Sept. 3.....	145	145½	
Sept. 4.....	142½	145	
Sept. 6.....	Holiday—Labor Day		
Week ago.....	145½	146	
Year ago.....	137½	138	140

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 2)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.07
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.05½
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	1.05
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 hard wheat, 8 cars	1.06½
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	1.06½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car in transit	1.02
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	95½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. arr. Sept. 10	99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	94½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 27 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,400 bu. arr. Sept. 10	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.18
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. arr. Sept. 10	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,800, arr. in transit	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,300 bu. arrive	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	1.01½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. arr. Sept. 10	99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	95
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car, old	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	92½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	93
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	95½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	91
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	92½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	89½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	95½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	90½
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 1 Western wheat, 1 car, Montana	93½
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car, cannot clean	90
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car, cannot clean	97½
No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars	83½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley	91
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley	22.00
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley	18.00
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley	86
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley	1.02½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.02½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.03
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.00½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, in transit	1.03
Sample grade wheat, 1,000 bu. arrive	99
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	91½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	97
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, Minn.	94½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, mixed	75½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car to arrive	74½
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars	34½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	31½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	30½
Sample grade wheat, 13 cars	33
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	31½
Sample grade wheat, 7 cars	32
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	33½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, short rate	35
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, short rate	33½
Sample grade wheat, 5 cars	32½
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	32½
Sample grade wheat, 6 cars	32½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	35
Sample grade wheat, 2,000 bu. to arrive	88
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, short rate	88
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	88
Sample grade wheat, 2,500 bu. to arrive	88½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	89
Sample grade wheat, 6 cars	49
Sample grade wheat, 9 cars	51
Sample grade wheat, 5 cars	50
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	53
Sample grade wheat, 8 cars	51
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	48
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	52
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	54
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	54
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars	48½
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	48½
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars	52
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	53½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	46
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	46
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	50
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	55
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, seedy	45
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, hot	43½
Sample grade wheat, 4 cars	47
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars	52
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	53
Sample grade wheat, part car	53
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, oats	48
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	47½
Sample grade wheat, 10 cars	48
Sample grade wheat, 11 cars	50
Sample grade wheat, 4 cars	51
Sample grade wheat, 5 cars	54
Sample grade wheat, 4 cars	45
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	49
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.67

LABOR DAY

Owing to Monday, September 6, being Labor Day, a holiday, the Guide goes to press on Saturday this week. Consequently market prices are corrected up to and including Saturday, September 4.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected on Thursday, Sept. 2:	1915	1914
Wheat—	1915	1914
No. 1 Manitoba Nor.	139	
No. 2 Manitoba Nor.	31	
No. 3 Manitoba Nor.	1	
No. 4 and others	52	
Oats	223	325
Barley	14	11
Screenings	3	
C. P. R.	242	357
C. N. R.	120	
G. I. P.	84	
Calgary	19	
Duluth	5	
	14	
	242	

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—Wheat—Firmness in Winnipeg and steeper American cables served to cause lighter offers here, and the undertone was steady with broadened demand and millers absorbing heavily. Spot market irregular, ¼ higher to 1 lower. Cargo market steady, winters unchanged, Manitoba's 3d. higher. Plates unchanged, and Indians 3d. higher. Nothing offered.

There is a noticeable tightening of both American and Canadian offers and arrivals are lighter with expectations of light world shipments and a further reduction on passage.

Corn—Quiet, but steady, with lighter shipments from Argentine, and parcels ½ higher.

Buenos Ayres wheat closed firm with support in new crop months.

FOREIGN CONDITIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—Argentine weather continues dry and cold; complaints are coming from all sections.

United Kingdom—Weather unfavorable.

France—Weather unfavorable.

India—Dryness continues. Reports from Berlin state that small progress is being made by the enemy in the Dardanelles.

Argentine shipments—Wheat, 200,000; corn, 2,976,000; oats, 590,000. Flax—Argentine shipments, linseed, 570,000 bushels, including 165,000 bushels to America. On passage to America, 1,478,000 bushels; stocks decreasing; weather dry.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Light hogs were in good demand today and brought better prices, but the heavies were in poor request and values showed little or no change from yesterday. There was good enough demand for choice cattle to hold the market steady, but no feature in the trading developed. Sheep were lower, a run of 1,200 being more than the trade had looked for.

South St. Paul, Sept. 2.—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 2,300; calves, 400; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 400; cars, 135.

Cattle—Prices ruling for fat cattle today were even with Wednesday, but showed full force of the 15 to 25c discount made the first half of the week. A moderate supply of native Canadian and Dakota grassers comprised the run, nothing dry fed arriving. Stocker and feeder buyers continued very partial to good to choice steers, yearlings and heifers, neglecting inferior sorts while paying fully steady rates for the kinds they wanted. Similar conditions prevailed in the

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Cash Grain	Winnipeg Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.97 \$1.04
2 Nor. wheat	95 1.01
3 Nor. wheat	92 96
3 white oats	35 33
Barley	40-46 43-56
Flax, No. 1	1.41 1.68
Futures—	
Oct. wheat	89½ Sept. 92½
Dec. wheat	89½ 93½
May wheat	95½ 98

dairy division, whose quality was strongly emphasized. Outlet for veal calves was unchanged, top holding at \$10.50.

Hogs—The following shows the weight, cost and price range of hogs for Wednesday, Sept. 1: Average weight, 245 lbs.; average cost, \$6.85; price range, \$6.35 to \$7.50. Hog prices were practically steady today, although there was a slight tinge of strength in some spots. Receipts were light in this department. Light droves were quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.50, mixed at \$6.60 to \$7.00 and heavies at \$6.40 to \$6.60.

Sheep—Light receipts of sheep and lambs today enabled sellers to dispose of such stock at steady rates, notwithstanding the weak news from other points where supplies were relatively larger. Lambs topped at \$8.50 and ewes at \$5.50, practically inferior offerings commanding corresponding rates. The demand for good to choice feeding and breeding stock continues ahead of available supplies.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Business at the local livestock yards was a little slow. The market for cattle has been gradually weakening. Except for extra choice heavy steers, the prices of butchers' have been pared. Shipping cattle was lacking, but better classes of butchers' sold a little lower than on Monday, while common butchers, bulls and cows were down a full half dollar from a week ago. Some fairly choice weighty butchers' sold at \$8.00 in load lots, with good between \$7.50 and \$8.00, and medium at \$7.00 to \$7.50 and common at \$6.25 to \$7.00. Quite a large proportion of offerings were commonish bulls and prices of these were down. While good beasts brought \$6.00 to \$7.00, bolognas were as low as \$4.25 to \$5.00.

With a moderate run of stockers and a fair inquiry market, values were barely steady. From \$6.50 to \$7.00 was paid for best, with fair at \$5.75 to \$6.50 and poor at \$5.00 to \$5.50. Milkers found a ready market again, the supply being limited. For choice \$80 to \$90 was given, for medium to good \$60 to \$80. Calves sold about steady with the easier rates prevailing on Monday. The run of sheep and lambs was light. As inquiry was keen the result was a recovery in prices of about 25 cents per cwt., the bulk of lambs going between \$9.00 and \$9.10. Sheep were steady, light ewes selling between \$5.50 and \$6.50, heavy and bucks between \$4.00 and \$5.00, with culls between \$2.00 and \$3.00. Swine held at Monday's sharp advance, bacon hogs going at \$9.40 to \$9.65 off cars, at \$9.15 to \$9.40 fed and watered and at \$8.80 to \$9.05 f.o.b. country points. Light hogs and heavy hogs sold at 50 cents per cwt. less.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were: Cattle, 3,918; calves, 173; hogs, 1,367; and sheep, 287.

Receipts of cattle have been fairly light during the past week, but owing to outside markets being lower the local one has been weaker in sympathy. All grades of fat steers are about a quarter lower than last week and female stuff is also lower. Stockers and feeders are in good demand and as is noted under "Western Market Conditions" in another column, most of the local receipts are half fat cattle which are going south and being bought up to be finished off in the North Central States. Oxen and bulls are about steady and good milkers and springers are in demand. There is a probability that the market will be weaker this week owing to holidays and any large run of stock would quickly depress prices.

Hogs are selling very well at 9 cents. Offerings are light and are snapped up eagerly. Rough sows \$6.50 to \$7.50 and stags \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Sheep and lambs are not very fixed in price owing to uncertain shipments. For lambs from \$8.00 to \$8.65 is being bid, but an 8 cent market is likely to hold for a few days. Sheep are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—Note.—Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise stated.

Butter—The market for butter is very quiet

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 31 to September 4 inclusive

CASH PRICES																							
Date	WHEAT							OATS						BARLEY				FLAX					
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.		
Aug. 31	94½	92½	..	..	..	..	..	36½	34½	34½	33½	23½	45	43½	40	40	40	143	140	..	..
Sept. 1	96	94	..	..	..	..	..	36	34	34	33	32	46	42½	40	40	40	141	138	..	..
2	97	95	92	..	..	..	..	37	35	35	34	33	33	46½	43	40	40	141½	138½	..	..
3	94½	92½	89½	..	..	..	..	36½	34½	34½	33½	32½	47	43½	40	40	40	143	140	..	..
4	92½	90½	..	..	..	..	..	36	34	34	33	32	47½	43	40	40	40	140½	137½	..	..
6	HOLI DAY							LAB OR						DAY									
Week ago	94½	92½	..	..	..	..	..	35½	33	33	32	31	47	43	40	40	40	143½	140½	..	..
Year ago	117½	114½	112½	107	99½	93½	..	55½	54½	54½	54½	53½	66	64	62	60	60	135	132	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	September 4	Year Ago	August 31	August 28	September 2	September 2		September 4	Year Ago	August 27	August 28	August 20	August 28
Cattle	\$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	6.75-7.00	7.25-7.50	7.50-8.00		6.25-10.35	5.00-9.50	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	23c	30c		22½c	23c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	7.00-7.25	7.50-8.00	\$6.75	6.25-10.35	5.00-9.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	25c	25c	20c	20c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.25-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.50-7.50	6.00-6.50	6.25-10.35		Good round lots	18c-19c	16c-17c	20c	18c-20c	18c-20c	17c
Best fat cows	5.25-5.75	5.75-6.00	6.25-7.00	5.25-5.50	3.15-8.70	5.00-9.50	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.25	6.00-6.50	4.50-5.25	3.15-8.70	4.75-7.00	Strictly new laid	18c	20c-21c	30c-35c	25c	22c	20c
Common cows	6.00-6.25	3.75-4.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.25	3.15-8.70	4.75-7.00	Potatoes						
Choice heifers	5.75-6.25	5.25-5.75	6.00-8.40	6.50-8.00			In sacks, per bushel, new	40c	70c-75c		50c	75c	45c
Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75	6.00-7.00	\$7.00		3.50-5.75	Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50			3.50-5.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	30c	26c-28c		32c-33c	27½c
Best feeding steers	4.50-5.00		6.50-7.00	5.40-5.60		5.25-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)						
Best stocker steers	4.25-5.75		6.50-7.00		4.50-6.75		Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22c	24c	20c-24c			
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$70-\$90	\$65-\$70			of butter-fat	\$2.00	\$2.00	44c per lb.			
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$55-\$60			Live Poultry						
							Spring Chickens	8c		12c	25c-50c each	14c-15c	
							Fowl	10c		9c	25c-50c	11c	
							Ducks	12c		12c	30c-50c "	12c	
							Geese				\$1.00	12c	
							Turkeys	13c-11c		14c		13c	
							(per ton)						
							No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$15			\$20	
							No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9		\$12	\$13
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$18-\$19	\$14			
							No. 1 Midland	\$11				\$9	
Sheep and Lambs													
Choice lambs	\$8.00	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$9.00-\$9.10	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$6.75-\$9.15	\$5.00-\$8.50							
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.50-\$6.50	\$7.00	\$6.50-\$7.30	\$5.00-\$7.00							

Licensed and Bonded

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Co.**

Grain Exchange

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WINNIPEG

Sample Market

Sample selling is just a commonsense way of selling anything. Every car is graded and weighed by government officials, but if the grain will sell for more on sample than on grade, you get it. Every car gets the same personal attention you would give it if you were here yourself.

BOLE GRAIN COMPANY - Fort William, Ont.

Something More from McBean Bros.

Owing to present peculiar world conditions, our usual yearly grain letter will not be issued until September. In the meantime farmers need not look for any big decline in prices, and they might easily go higher, but of course heavy receipts may depress prices for a short time. Ship your grain to us and we will make you big advances on each car of wheat, oats, flax or barley. If prices are too low at time of shipment, we will make you the advance and hold the grain until such time as you are ready to sell. Farmers on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways ship to Fort William, and on the Canadian Northern to Port Arthur. "Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg," so that we can look after the grading. NOTE—Hold your flax.

McBean Bros.

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

just now and no alteration is noted in prices this week. Fancy dairy butter is 19 to 21 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy 19 to 20 cents, and good round lots 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—There are less eggs coming in, but the demand is not so heavy just at present, so that dealers are only paying a cent more this week for eggs. Today eggs are quoted at 18 cents per dozen, subject to candling.

Potatoes—So far no reliable idea of the recent frost damage to the potato crop can be ascertained. The territory from which the potato crop is drawn is a large one and as a consequence it will take some time to arrive at some conclusion as to the extent of the available crop. Today dealers are offering 40 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There is very little sweet cream coming to market, hence dealers are offering a higher price today. Sweet cream this week is worth 30 cents per pound of butterfat delivered in Winnipeg. Sour cream is worth the same, namely, 25 cents per pound of butterfat delivered. Milk will be the same for September, namely, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Hay—Hay is available in larger quantities now and prices are lower, as follows: No. 1 Timothy, \$16 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$14 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$12 and No. 1 Midland \$11.

Hides—There is a tendency towards a lower market in hides in the near future. Dealers are waiting news concerning the Dardanelles being forced, which will let loose a large quantity of Russian hides. Seneca root is in fair demand, good, clean roots being worth 20 cents per pound.

WESTERN MARKET CONDITIONS

A feature of the Western livestock market at the present time is the large number of grass cattle, which are being turned off by Western farmers, many of them in an unfinished condition. Most of these cattle are being shipped south to the St. Paul market, where they are bought up as feeders and stockers. On one day last month,

out of 125 cars of cattle arriving at the Winnipeg yards, 101 were shipped South. The turning off of this large number of unfinished cattle onto the market here would have had a more depressing effect on prices but for the fact that the demand for stockers and feeders to the South has attracted a number of speculators who are buying in large numbers and shipping South. Cattle shipments have been strong since May, increasing each month.

Comparative figures showing the receipts of cattle at the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, for the last three months are as follows:

	1914	1915
June	3,998	5,407
July	5,906	10,454
August	13,828	22,377
Total	23,732	38,238

One speculator in one day bought \$30,000 worth of stocker and feeder cattle for shipment South.

Hog shipments were lighter in July and August. In July the receipts were 36,685, as compared with 49,285 in July last year. Receipts for last month totalled only 17,492, as against 36,089 in August last year. This is no doubt owing to the heavy shipments which were made in the spring. Hog receipts for the first eight months of the year are still well over corresponding receipts last year.

It is rather noticeable that while the receipts of hogs from Manitoba and Saskatchewan are lighter, the shipments from Alberta have nearly doubled as compared with the figures for the summer months of last year.

The receipts of all classes of livestock during the eight months January to August are greater this year than last year. The figures are: Eight months, January to August, 1914, 41,435 cattle, 282,336 hogs, 4,894 sheep, 1,881 horses. Eight months, January to August, 1915, 56,582 cattle, 407,975 hogs, 15,463 sheep, 4,720 horses.

FREE PRESS CROP ESTIMATE

Below is the crop estimate for 1915 of the Manitoba Free Press, published on September 1. The Free Press estimate is the result of a lengthy tour of inspection made annually by the Commercial Editor of that paper, Miss E. Cora Hind, and is generally regarded as one of the most reliable estimates published each year:

	Acres	Average	Total
Wheat			
Manitoba	3,664,281	19	69,621,339
Saskatchewan ..	6,884,874	18	123,927,732
Alberta	1,245,000	23	28,635,000
	11,794,155		222,184,071
Oats			
Manitoba	2,121,845	35	74,264,575
Saskatchewan ..	2,846,945	40	113,877,800
Alberta	1,450,000	45	65,250,000
	6,418,790		253,392,375
Barley			
Manitoba	1,039,849	32	33,275,168
Saskatchewan ..	272,299	30	8,168,970
Alberta	420,000	30	12,600,000
	1,732,148		54,044,138
Flax			
Manitoba	64,863	10	648,630
Saskatchewan ..	539,674	10	5,396,740
Alberta	50,000	12	600,000
	654,537		6,645,370

BELGIAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Saskatchewan Belgian Draft Horse Breeders' Association held a meeting at Regina on the 30th day of July last and the following officers were elected: A. A. Downey, of Arlington Beach, president; Geo. Rupp, of Lampman, secretary-treasurer. The following directors were elected: D. J. McKellop, Rucarth; W. H. Scott, Arlington Beach; R. H. Edwards, Arlington Beach; J. E. Price, Regina; Fred Weeks, Imperial. The membership fee was set at \$2.00 per annum.

COVERING CREAM CANS

A great part of the value of keeping cream cool on the farm and at the station or creamery is lost if the cream is exposed to the direct rays of the sun while being hauled from the farm to the point of sale. Far too few people stop to realize the importance of covering their cream cans when bringing them in to town. Expensive jacketed cans are not a necessity to keep the cream cool. In summer weather just an ordinary piece of wet burlap thrown over the cans will keep the temperature of the cream as much as 20 degrees below what it would rise to if left uncovered while being transported over the average hauling distance.—R. McCann, Colorado Agricultural College.

COMPOSITION OF SCREENINGS

Screenings from the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are composed of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax with a varying proportion of different kinds of weed seeds. Following is the analysis of a sample representative of 6,000 tons of screenings from the 1912 crop, as shipped from different periods to United States points: scalpings 37 per cent., succotash flax 7 per cent., buckwheat screenings 18 per cent., and black seeds 38 per cent. These are the ordinary commercial separations of screenings. The scalpings were about 65 per cent. small and shrunken wheat, 25 per cent. other grains, 3 per cent. weed seeds and 7 per cent. chaff, etc. Succotash flax was 30 per cent. flax, 40 per cent. broken wheat, 15 per cent. weed seeds, 15 per cent. chaff and dust. Buckwheat screenings were 58 per cent. wild buckwheat, 29 per cent. grains (most cracked wheat), 9 per cent. weed seeds, and 4 per cent. chaff, etc. Black seeds were lamb's quarters 45 per cent., tumbling mustard 4 per cent., wild mustard 2.5 per cent., dust 33.5 per cent.

Sometimes only two separations are made, scalpings and black seeds. If the black seeds are removed from screenings, the remainder comprising about 60 per cent. of the whole is a valuable feed for live stock.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$588.60
Willow Hollow W.F.A., Killam, Alta.	61.00
Total	\$649.60

The Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, principal for eleven years of the Montreal Presbyterian College, died suddenly at his summer residence in Bic, Que., on August 6, aged 66 years. The principal was one of the strongest advocates for Church Union which has been so long discussed in Presbyterian councils and throughout Canada.

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ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG registered Shorthorn cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

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PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

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FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE—Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, \$1.60; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, \$18.00; good door locks 60 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, ELEVATOR Stationery, Egg Boxes, Stallion Route Cards, Sale Catalogs, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Perce, Sask. 2tf

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

POULTRY

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRAS TRAP—nest strain; beat winter layers; early hatched pullets \$2.00 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. A. Hersberger, Milden, Sask. 30-10

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

COMPLAINT CONCERNING COUNCIL

Q. What can ratepayers do when a councilman misrepresents a road to the council and gets permission to build it, when all the ratepayers but one are against it being built? Can the ratepayers get up a petition and put him out of the council? If so, how many signatures would be necessary on the petition?—H., Sask.

A. You had better get up a petition, signed by the electors, setting forth the grounds of complaint. Then present it to the council, who will deal with the matter, no doubt, in the best interests of the district.

PATENT REQUIREMENTS

Q. (1) How should I proceed to get an article patented in Canada? (2) I have already applied for a patent and sent \$20, the fees to cover six years. I was refused a patent on the grounds that the claim was informal. I was informed by the patent office that if no patent was granted \$10 would be refunded. Six months have passed since hearing from them and no refund has been received, altho I have written twice. What should I do to get either a refund or a patent?—W.A.C.M., Alta.

A. Applicant for patent should elect domicile in Canada and mention same in his petition, insert name of invention and specification in duplicate; specification must describe mode of operation; show name of place where made, and when, signed by inventor, if alive, if not, by applicant, with two witnesses to signature. In case of a machine, submit drawings in

duplicate. The applicant may be required to furnish model.

"Fees"—Partial fee for 6 years \$20, and no fee when paid shall be returned to the person who paid it, except when the invention is not susceptible of being patented, or when petition is withdrawn, but in every such case the commission may return the fee paid, less \$10.

When the commission objects to grant patent the applicant shall be notified stating reasons. Then the applicant has six months to appeal to the governor-in-council against the decision of the commission.

To recover your fee write again to the commissioner and if he refuses, take it up with some local solicitor.

FORCED SIGNING OF NOTE

Q. Can a lady be forced to pay a note she signed against her own will and without consent of her husband if she has no property of any kind in her name?—B.M.J., Alta.

A. It depends entirely upon the circumstance whether there was any consideration or not. She will have to pay note if she received good and sufficient consideration.

MANITOBA MORATORIUM

Q. A loan company threatens to foreclose on land on which the interest is overdue, the principal being also unpaid. The company paid the taxes last year. Can they, under the present law, foreclose?—J.W.R., Man.

A. The main clauses of the moratorium at present in force in Manitoba are as follows: Notwithstanding any provision in any mortgage of land no proceedings for the sale of any land under any power of sale contained in any such instrument or otherwise existing for default in payment of any such moneys and no action or proceeding, whether before a court or a district registrar, for foreclosure or sale of

land under any such instrument, not including registered judgment, shall be taken by or on behalf of the mortgagee or other person to whom such money may be payable until after some interest or taxes or premium of fire insurance or money paid for such is unpaid and in arrears for one year, and in case no interest is payable under such instrument then until some installment of principal is overdue for one year, except in case it has been advertised for sale and sale proved abortive and mortgagor has been in default more than six months previous to September 8, 1915.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Q. (1) When a company is formed what is meant by the word "limited?" (2) What is meant by "par value?" In a company having neither the word "limited" nor "par value" what governs the liability of the shareholders in the province of Saskatchewan? (3) Are there any records kept of the freight rates investigation? If so where can such records be obtained?—Subscriber, Sask.

A. The word "limited," when applied to a company, means that each shareholder's liability is limited to the amount due on his share of the capital stock. (2) "Par value" means that 100 cents must be paid on the dollar, depending on the amount for which the shares are issued. For example, the par value of a share in The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which is issued at \$25.00 a share, is \$25.00, but the selling value of this share today is \$30.00. "Par value" and "limited" are two totally different terms. Companies or associations are either incorporated or unincorporated. Unincorporated organizations partake of the nature of a partnership, and each member is personally liable for the assets and liabilities of the association. An incorporated association has a more definite legal standing, with the resulting advantages that each member's

liability is limited to the amount due on his share of the capital stock, or to the amount he is called on to pay according to the by-law. (3) For records of the freight rate investigation, write the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa, Ont.

AGREEMENT RE SEED GRAIN

Q. (1) If A leaves B seed grain on farm, B to leave the place as he took it, can B sell all the grain? Is there any way of punishing him? (2) Can he be taken up for theft?—G. E. W., Sask.

A. (1) You can sue for the price of grain if same is not left by B as agreed upon. (2) You have no other remedy.

INTEREST ON DUE NOTE

Q. A note is made out in favor of a machinery company to bear 7 per cent. interest till due and 10 per cent. after due. Can the company collect the 10 per cent. interest after the note is due or is there any law forbidding this higher interest after note is due?—Derringer, Sask.

A. You are obliged to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. after due.

STRAY STOCK REGULATIONS

Q. We live in an open range district. What are the regulations regarding the care of stock running loose? If our horses wander away into town and are put in the pound are we obliged to pay a fee before taking them home?—A.T.M., Alta.

A. You are obliged to keep your stock outside the town limits, and if they wander within said limits and are put into the pound, you must pay poundage.

PARROT LEARNS PROFANITY

"So your husband kept house and cooked his own meals while you were away. Did he enjoy it?" "He says he did; but I notice that the parrot has learned to swear during my absence."

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

GRASS SEED

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle; yields twenty to forty bushels. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 29-11

FALL RYE SEED FOR SALE—FREE FROM all noxious weeds, \$1.40 per bushel, bags extra. Robert Hepburn, Virden, Man. 34-3

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FOR SALE—GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR, 40-64, complete. Box 20, Broderick, Sask. 35-3

45 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS ENGINE—With Oliver plows. Geo. A. Young, Gladstone, Man. 36-4

Notice to School Trustees

The best teachers for the rural schools of Western Canada are the sons and daughters of Western farmers, who have passed their examinations and received their teacher's certificates. The teacher who has been born and brought up in a rural home best knows the needs of the rural child. The Guide is read by teachers in the rural homes of the three Prairie Provinces. School Trustees desiring to engage teachers cannot do better than use The Guide's classified advertisements, costing 4 cents per word. This advertisement cost 68 cents:

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Winnipeg - Man.

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